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name of the author of any article.

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notice of any change in address.

IN order to give a somewhat full report of  
the closing proceedings of the College,  
in which we know all our readers are very  
much interested, we have not only had to add  
a number of pages to this issue of the JOURNAL,  
but also to lessen the number of editorial  
pages. The closing exercises this  
year, on account of the great effort about to  
be made by the Principal—viz., the raising  
of a quarter of a million additional to the  
endowment of Queen's—are especially inter-  
esting, and for the full accounts we else-  
where publish we are indebted to the col-  
umns of the *Whig* and *News*.

WITH this number our connection, as  
a staff, with the JOURNAL ceases.  
We have tried to keep up the excellent  
reputation it bore, when it came into our  
hands, and what degree of success has at-  
tended our efforts we leave our readers to  
judge. In parting with the JOURNAL we  
trust that it will fall into abler and better  
hands, and hope that in the near future we  
may see it controlled by a joint stock com-  
pany (composed of alumni and students),  
having a permanent editor, and issued, as our  
*confreere* the *Knox College Monthly* now is, "all  
the year round." Dear old JOURNAL, not-  
withstanding the many hours we have spent  
on your pages, to the neglect of our studies,  
we love you still, and we will look in future  
years with eagerness for your newsy, well-  
printed pages.

THE present is a great crisis in the his-  
tory of Queen's University. There is  
an evident desire in the educational authori-  
ties of this province to make higher educa-  
tion more comprehensive and perfect than  
it now is. The object is laudable in the  
highest degree; but the only way proposed  
—namely, centralization in Toronto—fails  
to meet the approval of a large number of  
leading educationists in this country. The  
opinion largely prevails that it is in the  
interests of liberal culture that more than  
one institution of higher education should  
exist in this province. Nor does the ex-  
perience of other countries in this matter go  
to invalidate this opinion. Provided Vic-  
toria is able to carry out her plans of federa-

tion, Queen's will be the only University in Eastern Ontario.

In the West, indeed, the majority of the people are ready to swear by Toronto University—in fact it is a fundamental article of their faith; we do not see why people in the East should not regard Queen's with feelings largely similar. It is a matter of profound satisfaction to every friend of this institution that such worthy liberality has been displayed by the few citizens of Kingston who have already contributed to the endowment fund. We believe the people of this city are alive to the advantage of having the College situated in their midst. Principal Grant asked the city to contribute fifty thousand dollars as its share of the two hundred and fifty thousand. Yet such has been the generous sympathy for the scheme that some think Kingston will give eighty or one hundred thousand. If she does, the rest of Eastern Ontario should certainly give two hundred thousand. If she does not, the age of chivalry is gone.

Every student of Queen's must look with deep interest on the progress of this fund. The work the college is doing now is most excellent: but she is working at great disadvantages. A substantial endowment is no more than the enlightened common sense of this part of the province should bestow on her.

WITH that signal liberality which characterized them in a former crisis of Queen's, the citizens of Kingston have commenced the jubilee fund of the University in a most auspicious and promising manner. Principal Grant set down \$50,000 as Kingston's share of the \$250,000 to be raised. Without personal canvass and in three days the magnificent sum of \$33,000 was subscribed, which would seem to indicate that Kingston's subscription will sum up to at least \$80,000. Should the

same liberality and public spirit be displayed by the friends of Queen's elsewhere no difficulty whatever will be experienced by those collecting to raise \$400,000 as a permanent endowment to our prosperous University. Let every one having the interests of Queen's at heart throughout the land put his shoulder to the wheel and commemorate the jubilee of our Queen by permanently endowing the University bearing her name. The Principal will, the coming summer, throw his whole energy to the work and those who remember how untiringly and with what zeal he advanced the same cause a few years ago know that success is assured. He will not, however, start out until Kingston has done all she should or is able to do.

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#### IF WE ONLY KNEW.

If we knew what forms were fainting  
For the shade that we should fling,—

If we knew what lips were parching  
For the water we should bring,  
We would haste with eager footsteps;  
We would work with willing hands,  
Bearing cups of cooling water,  
Placing rows of shading palms.

If we knew, when friends around us  
Closely press to say good-bye,  
Which among the lips that kiss us  
First should 'neath the daisies lie,—  
We would clasp our arms around them,  
Looking on them through our tears;  
Tender words of love eternal  
We would whisper in their ears.

If we knew what lives were darkened  
By some thoughtless words of ours,  
Which had ever lain among them  
Like the frost among the flowers,—  
Oh! with what sincere repentance,  
With what anguish of regret,  
While our eyes were overflowing  
We would say, "Forgive! Forget!"

If we knew—Alas! and do we  
Ever care to seek or know  
Whether bitter herbs or flowers  
In our neighbor's garden grow?  
God forgive us! lest hereafter  
Our hearts break to hear Him say:  
"Careless child, I never knew you;  
From my presence flee away!"

✻ CLOSING EXERCISES. ✻

THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

—SUNDAY.—

REV. PROF. ROSS, a member of the theological department in Queen's University, preached the baccalaureate sermon in Convocation Hall, Queen's College, Sunday, April 24th. There was a large attendance. The address was based on the words, "Quit you like men"—1 Corinthians, xvi, 13. Paul had written these words to the Christian converts at Corinth, when he heard that they were rent into rival factions and their religious life imperilled by immoral practices. Because of these things he urged them to quit themselves like men, to prove themselves worthy of the tuition they had received and the calling wherewith they had been called. The aim of Christianity is to build up men after the pattern of Christ. The type of manhood which it insists on our acquiring is that which the example of Christ furnishes, and to be complete in Christ is the grand task to which every man should apply himself with all the energy of his nature. Ambition, wealth, dignity, learning or earthly honor were of no importance; the great desire should be the attainment of a genuine, vigorous, Christian manhood. The speaker referred to the belief of many that religion is incompatible with true manliness, that religion fetters a man, narrows his vision, curtails his liberty, and that its rules are too rigid and exacting for the broad and full development of human nature. But the fact was, religion restricted no man in his freedom to do anything good. Some theologians in interpreting what is writted have narrowed the boundary lines, but the whole drift and scope of religion is to make man free to act in regard to everything that is good and true and pure. Judged by its fruits, Christianity has proved itself worthy to receive the homage of the greatest intellects, and the unbiassed and earnest study of every one who desires to become a full-orbed perfect man. It stands today, after a trial of eighteen centuries, unequalled as an educator of the race, unapproachable in its power of developing manhood in man. "Let its assailants and detractors," he remarked, "say, if they will, that its hold upon the intelligent and thoughtful is on the wane; that the spell it once exercised over so large a part of mankind has been broken; that the advanced thought of the age has provided a new gospel for humanity, and that an era full of brilliant promise for the future of the race, for its enfranchisement from the narrowing conditions in which the old faith has forced it to move, has already dawned. I, for one, would be unspeakably glad were such new revelations delivered to the world, even though it came by the methods of science and philosophy, if it only presented for our imitation a better type of character than the central figure of the new testament, and had the power of raising men to a higher moral plane than that on which Paul and John and Chrysostom and

St. Bernard and Latimer and Rutherford and Wesley and McCheyne stood. But until we have evidence of this we surely are not going to abandon the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth and his apostles, which have had so sublime a record in moulding the thought and the civilization of the nineteen centuries. I ask you to note well the part it has played in human history, to observe how it has taken men whose intellects and hearts have been poisoned with the spirit of a sensual philosophy, and transfigured and glorified them. I bid you look at such sovereign and cultured thinkers as Newton, Paschal, Herschel, Copernicus, Faraday and Clark Maxwell, prostrating themselves reverently before it and accepting it as the rule by which their lives should be moulded, and I leave it to your own candid judgment if the religion of the bible is detrimental to the growth of a hearty, robust, noble manhood."

"Quit ye like men" is the solemn exhortation which their Alma Mater addressed to those about to leave her halls. To fulfil the hopes and expectations of the University they should be courageous to face difficulties and overcome hindrances and bear disappointments. Moral courage is essential to the best type of manhood. Most of the failures to achieve success arise from men's lack of confidence in their own resources and strength when they experience a reverse. The consciousness of failure should only nerve them to redoubled effort and the determination to win at last. Disraeli failed at first, but he afterwards swayed for years, with masterly skill, the most august and critical of assemblies. "Cannot" and "impossible" ought to find no place in the vocabulary of anyone except in matters of right and wrong. Again, to fulfil the expectations of the university, they must be men of honor, setting a high estimate upon truthfulness, uprightness and fairness. Honor is dearer to a true man than life. It is a cardinal virtue of a perfect manhood. The disposition to measure men by the success they have achieved was referred to, but the speaker urged the alumni of Queen's not to follow the devotees of the goddess success. They should be the incarnation of honor, preferring to cut off their right hands rather than do anything that would cast a shadow of discredit on their Alma Mater, scorning the very thought of what is not equitable and true and just and of good report. They should demonstrate to the world that the methods of instruction carried out at Queen's are the best for developing a true manhood—independence of thought, reverence for all that is good in the past, intense passion for the triumph of principle over expediency, and a sacred regard for the rights of others.

To reflect honor upon their Alma Mater they must carry on the educative process which has been begun, and he constantly broadening the horizon of their thought by earnest, diligent, unremitting study. In this respect the speaker made a strong appeal for men not to be mere encyclopedias of facts, but men who could grasp and understand fully the principles which are explicative of facts, who could discriminate between truth and error,

who could make a fair critical estimate of the value of ideas, in fact for men to be independent thinkers. The developments for study had been vastly increased during the past quarter of a century, so much so that the tendency was for scholars to become specialists, and this means one-sided thinkers. He strongly protested against such things. He did not deprecate devotion to particular subjects of research. Eminence in any department of investigation seems to require the concentration of intellectual effort as far as possible to one line of thought. But the gain is made at the sacrifice of breadth. It is only now and then a man arises who is gifted to be a specialist, and the majority ought to cultivate intellectual breadth. He urged the graduates to aim at the possession of a well-balanced intelligence. Their ideal should be perfection, and their watchword progress.

To fulfil the apostolic injunction they must be men of decided convictions. He urged an early settlement of the great moral and spiritual questions, and to hold fast to their conclusions as precious beyond all computation. They will be the strength of life, they will give stability to character, they will cause calmness amid the storms and conflicts through which they will have to pass. Then he urged a spirit of sacrifice. This was the crowning virtue of human character. Never was this spirit more needful among those who deal with public affairs and are shaping the future destiny of this country. "Be true men," he said, "sinking every personal consideration that you may advance the common weal." In conclusion he summed up his address in these words: "All this will be made easy of achievement by a spirit of trust in God. Not by the might of your moral purpose, nor by the power of your intellect, nor by the force of your will, but by the spirit of God dwelling in you will you be able to develop in yourself these high qualities which constitute a true man. This divine influence will co-operate with you in your efforts to exhibit a perfect manhood before the world. Let your heart go to God from day to day in quest of this power, and think of Him as one who will go with you through all your affairs in life. Commit yourselves to Him. Do nothing that you would hide from His inspection. Hope in Him, trust in Him, and all these things will be easy of accomplishment; whereas without faith and without a true manly piety, duties will be hard, and will grow harder as life wears out your forces. He that trusts in God shall be like a tree planted by the rivers of water that bringeth forth his fruit in his season."

#### MISSIONARY ADDRESS.

There was not a very large audience in Convocation Hall the same evening when Rev. Principal Grant made a missionary address. Rev. Dr. Mowat presided, and the choir sang several interesting hymns. The Principal then proceeded to sketch the work of missionaries from the days of Christ. He spoke of their call and reviewed the first response, the mediæval response, and the modern

response. The final conquest of Roman civilization was followed by barbaric onslaughts that almost annihilated the Christians, but the church gathered itself together and again proceeded to exert its influence upon the world, and the Christianized nations of Europe to-day were the result of work of devoted monks and members of the Latin church. Then despotism ruled, a disruption came, and the reformation was simply the institution of the first principles of Christianity again. The formalism of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries was followed by another missionary effort, and to-day they were only standing on the threshold of the third great epoch. The successes and failures of the church in mission work in these days were referred to. Denominationalism is dying out, and a united church is waking up to the magnitude of the work before it. The lessons to be learned were that different agencies were needed in different countries, that the best agents were men gifted to preach and to heal the sick, or in fact to lead in anything that will win the people, so that Christianity can be instilled into their minds. And Canadians and Americans were the best agents, for they were the handiest people in the world. They were capable of adapting themselves to any circumstances. The speaker expressed warm sympathy with the efforts of Queen's University Missionary Association, and urged that it should see that Mr. Smith, who went out as a missionary, was thoroughly trained and equipped.

The Principal, during his address, spoke of the way the mission work has taken a hold upon the people, and especially upon the young men of the colleges. Already 1,525 had offered themselves for the work, thus: Amherst College, 25; Williams College, 19; Colby (Baptist), 7; Andover theological seminary, 14; Harvard University, 9; Rutgers seminary and College, 22; Princeton college, 21; Alexander seminary (Episcopal), 11; Lincoln university, 15; Washington and Lee, 12; Bates college, 22; McCormick theological seminary, Chicago, 31; Hamilton college, 15; Madison (Baptist), 45; Cornell university, 35; Lake Forest, 18; Syracuse university, 12; Oberlin, 110; Iowa Wesleyan university, 25; Grinnell, Iowa (Congregational), 41; New York Medical Student Association, 20; Philadelphia medical students, 19; Toronto, 51; Queen's, Kingston, 31; Montreal, 21.

#### RESULT OF EXAMINATIONS.

—MONDAY.—

##### Bachelors of Arts.

W. Burns, Brampton.  
 W. A. Cameron, Perth.  
 T. A. Cosgrove, Millbrook.  
 D. Cunningham, Kingston.  
 C. A. D. Fairfield, St. Catherines.  
 John Findlay, Catarauqui.  
 D. Fleming, Halifax, N.S.  
 Joseph Foxton, Kingston.  
 H. S. Folger, Kingston.  
 W. J. Kidd, Carp.

W. A. Logie, Hamilton.  
 J. W. A. Milne, Maxwell.  
 M. Mackenzie, Tiverton.  
 J. M. McLean, Strathlorn, N.S.  
 J. J. McLennan, Port Hope.  
 P. A. McLeod, Dundas, P.E.I.  
 F. R. Parker, Stirling.  
 H. H. Pirie, Dundas.  
 J. Rattray, Kingston.  
 R. J. Sturgeon, Bradford.  
 E. Ryan, Kingston.  
 H. W. Townsend, Sydenham.  
 H. L. Wilson, Brockville.  
 S. H. Gardiner, Kingston.  
 John McEwen, Franktown.

**Masters in Arts.**

C. J. Cameron, B.A., Kingston.  
 W. Clyde, B.A., Petrolia.  
 A. Gandier, B.A., Fort Coulonge.  
 H. E. Horsey, B.A., Kingston.  
 E. C. Shorey, B.A., Catarauqui.

**M. D. and C. M.**

A. G. Allen, Kingston.  
 J. J. Anderson, Winchester Springs.  
 J. V. Anglin, B.A., Kingston.  
 T. Beaman, Odessa.  
 J. W. Begg, Kingston.  
 Miss Ella Blaylock, New Carlisle, N.B.  
 D. Cameron, Perth.  
 A. J. Errett, Merrickville.  
 A. G. Ferguson, Keewatin Mills.  
 A. J. Fisher, Kingston.  
 A. E. Freeman, Wilmur.  
 Miss Ada A. Funnell, Trenton.  
 M. Gallagher, Harlem.  
 A. Gibson, Iowa.  
 J. F. Hart, Osnabruck Centre.  
 M. W. Hart, Osnabruck Centre.  
 J. E. Heslop, Port Dover.  
 Miss Livingston, Kingston.  
 Ewen McEwen, Franktown.  
 J. E. Mabee, Odessa.  
 M. Mabee, Odessa.  
 W. D. Neish, Kingston, Jamaica.  
 A. F. Pirie, Dundas.  
 W. Ranstead, Ottawa.  
 T. Scales, B.A., Kingston.  
 S. H. Thorne, Brighton.  
 A. F. Warner, Wilton.  
 Dr. Dunlop, Alpena.  
 M. James, Centreville.

**Doctor of Science.**

S. W. Dyde, M.A., Fredericton, N.B.

**Gold Medals.**

Prince of Wales (Classics)—W. A. Logie, Hamilton.  
 Carruthers (Mathematics)—J. Findlay, Catarauqui.  
 Carruthers (Chemistry)—O. L. Kilborne, Leeds.  
 Mayor's (Philosophy)—John Marshall, B. A., Cobden.

**Silver Medals.**

Prince of Wales (Political Economy)—P. A. McLeod, Dundas, P.E.I.  
 Prince of Wales (Classics)—F. R. Parker, Stirling.

**Honors—First Class.**

Classics—W. A. Logie, F. R. Parker.  
 Mathematics—J. A. Findlay, B.A.; W. J. Patterson (third year); T. H. Farrell, F. King, R. S. Minnes, J.A. Snell (second year).  
 Physics—H. E. Horsey, M.A. (first year).  
 Philosophy—John Marshall, B.A.  
 Political Economy—P. A. McLeod, J. J. Wright.  
 Chemistry—O. L. Kilborn, T. G. Allen, F. J. Kirk, equal; J. Hales (first year).  
 Botany (first year)—T. G. Allen, W. T. McClement, G. W. Morden.  
 Botany (second year)—Jenuie Farrell.  
 Zoology (first year)—A. Haig, J. W. White.  
 Zoology (second year)—O. L. Kilborne.  
 Geology (first year)—J. Hales.  
 Geology (second year)—Jennie Farrell.

**Second Class Honors.**

Classics—H. L. Wilson.  
 Mathematics—E. P. Goodwin, A. H. Ross (third year); A. R. Watson (second year).  
 Chemistry—W. T. McClement, G. W. Morden, A. Haig, J. W. White (first year).  
 History—J. G. Dunlop.  
 English—J. G. Dunlop.

**Scholarships in Arts.**

Foundation No. 1 (\$50), Junior Latin—John Miller, Millertown.  
 Foundation No. 2 (\$50), Junior Greek—F. Heap, Lindsay.  
 Foundation No. 3 (\$50), Senior English—Jennie Farrell, Kingston.  
 St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, close (\$50), Senior Greek—G. J. Bryan, Richmond, Que.  
 Toronto, close (\$60), Senior Latin—D. R. Drummond, Almonte, with honor of Foundation No. 3.  
 Glass Memorial, close (\$35), Junior Mathematics—Neil Macpherson, Bowmanville.  
 Foundation No. 4 (\$50), Junior Philosophy—W. J. Patterson, Maxwell.  
 Foundation No. 5 (\$50), Junior Physics—F. King and R. S. Minnes (equal), Kingston.  
 Foundation No. 6 (\$60), Junior Chemistry—T. G. Allen, Brockville.  
 Nickle (\$50), Natural Science—H. S. Folger, Kingston.

Cataraqui (\$50), History—T. B. Scott, Morris, and H. A. Givens (equal), Kingston.

#### Scholarships in Theology.

Anderson No. 1 (\$50), Second Year Divinity—W. J. Fowler, M.A., Doaktown, N.B.

Anderson No. 2 (\$30), Junior Divinity—J. McKinnon, Belfast, P.E.I.

Anderson No. 3 (\$20), Third Year Divinity—J. F. Smith, Latona, and H. R. Grant, Stellarton, N.S.

Hugh McLennan (\$25), Church History—Orr Bennett, Peterboro.

Church of Scotland No. 1 (\$40), Second Year Hebrew—W. J. Drummond, Toledo.

Church of Scotland No. 2 (\$40), Third Year Hebrew—W. G. Mills, Lindsay.

Mackerras Memorial (\$25), New Testament Criticism—S. Childerhose, Cobden.

Rankine (\$55), Apologetics—A. Gandier, Fort Coulonge.

Leitch Memorial No. 2 (\$80), Greek, Hebrew, Apologetics and Divinity—J. Steele, Pinkerton.

#### Special Scholarship in Arts.

The Senate awards a special scholarship to N. R. Carmichael, of Strange, on the ground that he is first in junior mathematics, the scholarship in which is close, and second in senior Latin, though a freshman, and second in junior Greek.

#### Testamurs in Theology.

J. Steele, Pinkerton; H. R. Grant, Stellarton, N. S.

#### Pasmen.

Junior English—J. M. Poole, Sara Gill, A. M. Fenwick, J. W. Edwards, N. R. Carmichael, F. Heap, N. McPherson, J. Miller, P. Pergau, E. North, F. L. Pope, W. J. Hayes, J. F. Smellie, J. F. Scott, W. Walkinshaw, Harriet Tandy, R. J. Hutcheon, A. Bethune, G. F. Varcoe, W. O. Wallace, W. M. Coleman, R. C. H. Sinclair, V. Sullivan, J. W. Jackson, D. P. Asselstine, G. Curtis, J. P. Cochrane, J. A. Dodds, G. F. Bradley, W. Kerry.

Senior English—D. R. Drummond, Jennie Farrell, C. A. Cameron, J. Sharp, R. S. Minnes, D. Strachan, J. A. Sinclair, W. D. McIntosh, T. H. Farrell, J. A. Minnes, J. Binnie, G. E. Dyde, R. M. Phalen, R. C. H. Sinclair, J. C. Cameron, A. Fitzpatrick, G. P. Copeland, J. W. Fulford, F. King, W. Curle, J. M. Farrell, E. B. Echlin, J. McKay, A. McKenzie, J. J. Kelly, N. Jackson, A. K. H. McFarlane, W. R. Givens, E. H. Russell, D. Fleming, R. E. Knowles, J. M. Camelon, C. O'Connor, C. M. Berger, J. D. Boyd, W. H. Brokenshire, A. Macdonnell, L. A. Lockhead, D. R. Dupuis, J. H. Madden, J. W. Muirhead, H. A. Percival.

Natural Science—H. S. Folger, D. Cunningham, J. Horne, J. Hales, R. C. H. Sinclair, A. Chambers, H. A. Lavell, N. Jackson.

Junior Hebrew—J. M. McLean, D. Fleming, W. H. Cornett.

Junior Latin—John Miller, R. J. Hutcheon, W. Walkingshaw, W. H. Brokenshire, W. S. Morden, W. Walkem, C. H. Daly, John Bell, G. F. Bradley, A. Bethune, J. Snell, W. W. Coleman, Laura Shibley, E. North, A. M. Fenwick, Jennie Fowler, F. J. Pope, Emily F. Bristol, J. F. Smellie, W. J. Hayes, J. W. Fulford, N. Macpherson, C. L. M. Wilson, G. T. Varcoe, V. Sullivan, J. F. Scott, W. Kerr, W. W. Richardson, D. A. Hamilton, D. D. Macdonald.

Senior Latin—D. R. Drummond, W. R. Carmichael, G. E. Dyde, S. T. Chown, W. D. McIntosh, A. G. Hay, G. J. Bryan, F. J. Kirk, D. A. J. Bruce, M. McKenzie, T. B. Scott, C. A. Cameron, D. G. McPhail, R. S. Knowles, J. F. Falconer, J. Binnie, J. A. Sinclair, A. Fitzpatrick, P. Mahood, E. B. Echlin, J. M. Farrell, F. J. McCammon, P. Pergan, R. M. Phalen, R. J. Hunter, C. O'Conner, J. A. Minnes, D. Strachan, J. W. Muirhead, H. N. Dunning.

Junior French—Lilla B. Irving, Carrie L. M. Wilson, A. Bethune, Jennie Fowler, Laura Shibley, May L. Murray, Emily Bristol, G. Malcolm, C. H. Daly, J. Bell, W. S. Morden, C. M. Bergèr, E. North, J. Shannon, Mary Purdy, W. C. A. Walkem, D. P. Asselstine, S. H. Gardiner.

Senior French—F. J. Kirk, W. S. Brokenshire, S. T. Chown, L. T. Lockhead, J. M. Farrell, J. A. Minnes, C. O'Conner, F. J. McCammon, P. Mahood, F. M. Brown.

Junior German—W. S. Morden, Carrie Wilson, Jennie Fowler, A. Bethune, L. B. Irving, J. J. Bell, Laura Shibley, G. Malcolm, Emily Bristol, C. H. Daly, J. J. Kelly, May Purdy, P. Mahood, E. P. Goodwin, S. H. Gardiner.

Senior German—F. F. Kirk, W. H. Brokenshire, S. T. Chown, L. T. Lockhead, J. M. Farrell, J. A. Minnes, J. J. Kelly, F. J. McCammon, F. M. Brown.

Logic and Political Economy—Marquis.

Senior Philosophy—McLeod, McLean, McKenzie, McDonald, McFarlane.

Junior Greek—F. Heap, N. R. Carmichael, R. T. Hutcheon, J. Miller, J. P. Miller, J. P. Falconer, P. Pergau, W. Walkinshaw, A. M. Fenwick, A. Fitzpatrick, V. Sullivan, N. M. Macpherson, J. Smellie, F. J. Pope, J. F. Scott, G. F. Varcoe, Young, J. B. Cochrane, N. Jackson.

Senior Greek—G. Bryan, D. R. Drummond, J. H. Mills, W. D. McLeod, G. E. Dyde, A. Cameron, T. B. Scott, A. G. Hay, R. S. Knowles, D. G. McPhail, H. Russell, H. McFarlane, W. A. Stewart, H. T. Holderroft, J. McEwen, H. Pirie, J. C. Cameron, A. Mackenzie, E. B. Echlin, J. S. Shorey, R. J. Sturgeon, N. A. Macpherson.

Junior Philosophy—Patterson, Lett, Logie, Hay, J. A. Sinclair, Binnie, Chambers, Scott, Bain, Fairfield, Copeland, Bryan, Sharp, Mackenzie, Findley, Cornett, Hart-

well, Claxton, Cameron, Pirie, McPhail, R. Sinclair, Strachan, McCammon, Redden, Lavell, Ross.

History—Miss H. Givens, T. B. Scott, equal; H. S. Folger, R. M. Phelan, H. Leask, John McKay, E. Pirie, J. W. H. Milne, J. J. Kelly, T. A. Cosgrove, R. J. Hunter, G. Malcolm, C. B. Dupuis, J. McEwen, J. M. Cameron, N. A. Macpherson.

Junior Mathematics—Carmichael, Macpherson, Poole, Bristol, Coleman, Kidd, Murray, Cosgrove, Pergau, Fowler, Miller, Fenwick, Smellie, Horne, Cochrane, Milne, Asselstine, Edwards, Pope, Shibley, Sturgeon, Irving, Falconer, Bell, Leask, Richardson, Copeland, Wilson, Walkenshaw, Kelly, Walkem, Cattack, Fulford, Hutcheon, Bradley, Scott, Daly, Pirie, Hunter, Rattray, Muirhead, Varcoe.

Senior Mathematics—Minnes, Snell, Farrell, King, Watson, Curle, Russell, Dupuis, McLennan.

Chemistry—T. G. Allen, H. E. Horsey, A. R. Watson, R. P. Richardson, W. Walkem, J. H. Markle, S. T. Chown, L. T. Lockhead, P. Mahood, J. C. Cameron, W. A. Stuart, E. Elliott.

Chemistry (second year, medical)—J. Shannon, L. Phelan.

Junior Physics—King, Minnes, equal; Farrell, Fairfield, Parker, equal; Curle, McLeod, Russell, W. Cameron, Beall, H. Pirie, Scott, L. T. Lockhead, Morden; Haig, McClement, equal; Bruce, McNab, Lydia Lockhead, McDonald; Cosgrove and Bain, equal.

Senior Physics—W. J. Patterson, J. A. Snell.  
Honor Physics (first year)—H. E. Horsey.

### Theology.

First Year Divinity—John McKinnon, Orr Bennett, J. J. Wright, R. Whiteman, J. G. Potter, D. Fleming.

Second Year Divinity—W. J. Fowler, W. Drummond, D. Munro, D. J. Hyland, J. McNeil.

Third Year Divinity—A. Gandier, Jacob Steele, S. Childerhose, J. F. Smith, Hugh R. Grant, J. H. Buchanan.

Old Testament Exegesis—W. J. Drummond, W. J. Fowler, J. Steele, John McKinnon, A. Gandier, R. Whiteman, O. Bennett, J. G. Potter, D. Fleming, H. R. Grant, D. Munro, D. J. Hyland.

Second Year Hebrew—W. J. Drummond, J. G. Potter, W. J. Fowler, D. J. Hyland, D. Munro, John McKinnon, O. Bennett.

Third Year Hebrew—A. Gandier, W. G. Mills, J. Steele.

Chaldee—A. Gandier, J. Steele, W. G. Mills.

Apologetics (senior division)—A. Gandier, W. J. Fowler, O. Bennett, W. J. Drummond.

Apologetics (junior division)—J. McKinnon, J. J. Wright, R. Whiteman, J. G. Potter.

New Testament Criticism—A. Gandier, J. Steele, J. McKinnon, W. J. Drummond, W. J. Fowler, S. Childerhose, H. R. Grant, J. Buchanan, D. Munro, O. Bennett, D. J. Hyland, R. Whiteman.

Church History—W. J. Fowler, J. Steele, O. Bennett, J. J. Wright, J. McKinnon, L. Perrin, D. J. Hyland, J. W. Milne, W. G. Mills, R. Whiteman, J. F. Smith, W. J. Drummond, S. Childerhose, D. Fleming, J. G. Potter, J. Buchanan, J. McNeil, H. R. Grant.

Examination for Bachelor of Divinity—J. Steele, in systematic theology and biblical criticism; A. Gandier, in apologetics and systematic theology.

### TUESDAY.

The second day's proceedings in connection with convocation were begun Tuesday afternoon when the University Council met. The council consists of the Chancellor, the Trustees, the members of the Senate, and thirty-three elective members. The elective members are John A. Mudie, R. V. Rogers, Senator Sullivan, John McIntyre, Q. C., H. J. Saunders, M. D., R. W. Shannon, M. A., John Herald, M. D., J. S. Muckleston, B. A., A. P. Knight, M. A., and Wm. Anglin, M. D., of Kingston; J. J. Bell, of Brockville; Rev. Jas. Cumberland, Stella; Rev. G. M. Milligan, Toronto; P. C. McGregor, Almonte; Rev. James Carmichael, Strange; Rev. E. D. McLaren, B. D., Brampton; Dr. K. Fenwick, Kingston; R. A. Scott, M. A., Owen Sound; A. B. McCallum; A. McKillop, Pembroke; Rev. J. C. Smith, Guelph; Rev. R. Campbell, D. Sc., Renfrew; Judge Macdonald and G. R. Webster, Brockville; Dr. Preston, M. P. P., Newboro; Dr. McTavish, Lindsay; Dr. Gibson, Belleville; Rev. M. McGillivray, Perth; Judge Fralick, Belleville; Dr. Kincaid, Peterboro; Jas. Burgess, M.A., Sydenham, and H. Rathbun, Deseronto.

The council has power to discuss all questions relating to the college and its welfare, to make representations of its views to the Senate or the Board of Trustees, to decide on proposals for affiliation and to arrange all matters pertaining to the installation of the Chancellor, its own meetings and business, the meetings and proceedings of convocation, and the fees for membership, registration and voting.

At the meeting yesterday Mr. A. B. McCallum and Dr. K. N. Fenwick were elected to fill the places of Rev. W. A. Lang, and Mr. George Gillies. Mr. A. P. Knight, Principal of the Kingston Collegiate Institute, was chosen representative of the council on the board of medical studies.

The council sanctioned the proposal to raise an endowment of a quarter of a million of dollars, considered necessary for the fuller equipment of the institution.

### VALEDICTORIES.

A large audience assembled in Convocation Hall in the afternoon to hear the valedictories read, to see Dr. Williamson receive his portrait from graduates and students, and to hear Dr. Grant's address. The Principal occupied the chair, and there was quite a number of graduates from a distance present.

## THE DIVINITY CLASS.

The class in Divinity was represented by Mr. S. Childerhose, B.A., who read as follows :

*Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*

Another session has drawn to a close. With it some of us leave good old Queen's to enter another University, which is more boisterous and less kind, but equally thorough in its training. We gravely leave the one and courageously enter the other. Can we be justly blamed if we entertain mingled feelings of reverence and regret as we leave our Alma Mater? Can we be fairly condemned if we enter the great university of the world with feelings of uncertainty and apprehension? As we leave, it becomes us reverently to say farewell to our Alma Mater with whom we have spent seven happy and important years. We regard them important years, for during that time we have been introduced to the thoughts of great minds. We have become acquainted with some of the laws of the universe and thus enabled to think the thoughts of God. "Ignorance, which is the curse of God, has been partially displaced by knowledge; the wing wherewith we fly to Heaven." These years have been important for more than this. Immeasurably more important than the few facts and principles of Literature or Science which we may have learned is the knowledge which we have obtained of our own ignorance. These years have been important for more than this. We have been led to the shore of the great ocean of knowledge lying before us. Our curiosity has been excited by the treasure taken from its depths and displayed before our wondering eyes. We are allured by the transporting view which lies before us to launch out upon this ocean and explore for ourselves its undiscovered shores. We have not merely been brought to the shore of this vast ocean, but we have been trained and equipped to search for its treasures. As Columbus was furnished with vessels to explore undiscovered seas, so we have been prepared to launch out on the ocean before us to explore its undiscovered shores and bring back their hidden treasures for the enrichment of humanity. These years have been important for more than this—incomparably more. During all this time a work has been going on within us which has engaged the attention of all our faculties, moral, intellectual and spiritual. Noiselessly, but unceasingly, character which is the man himself has been forming. The past seven years were peculiarly the great formative period of our lives. They must, therefore, be important and fraught with consequences so tremendous that they will affect our career, both in time and eternity. If we have been forming manly and noble characters, then these years have been precious years, every movement of which has been golden; but if not, then these years have been the saddest years conceivable. A person without a true character behind all his attainments and possibilities to propel and guide them is like a vessel driven before the winds and waves—a terrific spectacle to behold.

Are we not, therefore, justified in regarding the years that we have spent in Queen's University as important? We hope and pray that they have also been profitable. We believe that they have been, therefore, we go forth strengthened by faith.

But we are reluctant to go, as members of a class we are loath to part with one another. When we first came here we were strangers. We soon discovered, however, that we were travelling the same road and striving for the same object. Hence, we soon became acquainted. Our acquaintance merged into a friendship, which has since become sacred. To-day we separate, and yet we can scarcely call it separation. For are we not going out to perform the same work, animated by the same hope, encouraged by the same rewards, and strengthened by the same faith? We remain united, one in aim, one in hope, one in Christ.

Fellow students we are loath to part with you. We are unwilling to sever the familiar intercourse, which we so heartily enjoyed with you from session to session upon the campus, or in our quiet walks together, or in the still greater retirement of our rooms. It is ours no longer to meet you from day to day in the college halls, or to sit together at the feet of our respected professors to hear each of them expound his favorite subject.

We are averse to change our relationship to associations for new relationships with other associations which may be more exacting and less charitable. We entered college with all the eclat which attended the ceremonies connected with the opening of the new buildings. Since then we have seen the University organization differentiate itself to suit the ever varying circumstances as they arose. As a result we have the Woman's Medical College affiliated to the University, which was undreamt of when we entered college. To-day we have a Q. U. E. Association, which will yet become a rich source of strength to the college. These developments are sufficient to show the richness of the life of Queen's and the fertility of her genius. We have witnessed the contest which has been waged over the University Question—a question which is likely to be repeated again in the course of a few years, or at least as soon as our neighbor wants more funds. Queen's—lovely in her dignity, and royal in her independence, has passed through the contest without a scar. No wonder that we are warmly attached to our Alma Mater, who is always queenly and affectionate in her bearing.

Like the disciples on the Mountain of Transfiguration we are inclined to say that it is good for us to be here. But just as the Master had work in other places for the disciples to do, so also has our Alma Mater work for us elsewhere, and to-day she bids us go and "be heroes in the strife." To-day the class which I represent goes forward to a work unexcelled in usefulness or grandeur. More than ever before do we realize the vastness of the work and the weight of responsibilities by which rests upon us to perform that work faithfully. We tremble



as we think of it. We feel that the solemn and weighty words spoken by the Master to the Apostle of the Gentiles at the time of his conversion, are addressed to us. "Rise and stand upon thy feet; for I have appeared unto thee for this surprise to make thee a minister and a witness both of these things which thou hast seen, and of those things in the which I will appear unto thee; delivering thee from the people and the gentiles, to whom I now send thee to open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God, that they may receive forgiveness of sins and inheritance among them that are sanctified by faith that is in Me." We are going forward to a work whose design is the noblest conceivable and which is so many sided that it will call into operation the highest faculties and richest endowments which God has given us. It is no less a work than to deliver a message which is universal in its application and eternal in its effects. It is a message intended by the Almighty to satisfy the spiritual needs of man. These needs, though the same in every age, are continually assuming ever varying aspects. It shall be our duty to adopt the message which is the eternal truth to the changing aspects of the needs of man, so that there may be a sympathetic correspondence between the message which we are to deliver and the need which it was intended to satisfy; or to be still more definite, it will be our duty to direct immortal souls to Him in whom they shall find unmingled and perpetual felicity, and to guide them through all the dark and doubt of this life to the land where all is light and life. Such a work is surely without a compeer. If at the end of our course we can say even of a single soul "whom I have begotten in the gospel" will our work not have been amply rewarded?

We are filled with emotions of fear and solicitude, not only when we think of the vastness of the work in which we are to engage and its consequent responsibilities, but especially when we think of the complicated difficulties with which we will have to contend in endeavoring to perform that work successfully. We will, doubtless, be discouraged by the refusal which will be given so frequently to the message which we deliver. The conception that man is completely helpless and has no strong power over his own life to elevate it seems to be very common. Consequently there is a weakening sense of responsibility to God which may be seen in different stages of development, or rather degeneration. A sort of obligation to do their duty is the highest sense of responsibility of which some are conscious. With others the sense of responsibility is not even so high, for they think that they are only responsible for the *harm* they do themselves. Again, there are others who seem to be *almost* if not *quite* destitute of *any* sense of responsibility whatever. This feeling of hopeless irresponsibility is to be met with in every sphere of life. It is to be found among the learned, as well as among the illiterate; in the highest, as well as in the more humble ranks of society. Its affect is to produce in man a feeling of hope-

lessness, to unfit him for the reception of the gospel, and to hinder him from attaining the highest and noblest possibilities which lie before him. It is to this prevailing spirit of hopelessness and irresponsibility—bold and defiant in some, gentle and indulgent in others—that we are to deliver a message of love and peace. Though we fear the results, yet we are not discouraged. We believe that the positive presentation of a personal Saviour is sufficient to create and foster in the heart of man a desire to attain to something higher than anything which is of the earth. We believe that the spirit and nature of man with all its wants is the same in every age, and we are convinced that as Christ has been truly and richly our satisfaction (and not only ours, but the satisfaction of men of every age and country), that He will, in our day, prove to be sufficient to those who accept Him. We feel assured that just as the sunbeams open the closed bud to receive the light, so will the truth as it is in Christ shining upon the soul quicken into activity those faculties by which that truth may be received. Our confidence and hope, therefore, lie solely in the inherent strength of the truth we teach, rather than in the weakness of the antagonism which may oppose it. We rejoice not in the weakness of our adversary, but we rejoice and rejoice most loyally in the strength of the truth. It is God's truth, therefore, we know that He will care for it and that it shall not return unto Him void.

We will also meet with difficulties in the great social and commercial movements of the age. These will try us as searchingly as any difficulties which belong to the intellectual sphere. This age may be fairly characterized as one of intense excitement due in a great measure to the inordinate prominence granted to secondary causes and the heedless disregards of the great First Cause. Wealth is exalted by some to a royal throne and regarded as the monarch that rules everything. Wealth is dethroned by others for pleasure, and with others pleasure gives place to something still baser. Thus we see on every hand secondary causes exalted and the great First Cause quite forgotten. This sordid spirit is not only rampant in the world, but it has crept into the church to an extent which is too appreciable. We feel anxious when we think that it is to this excited age "worshipping in its pantheon of secondary causes," that we are to tell the simple story of the great First Cause, who created the Heaven and the earth, and who brought life and immortality to light. Though we are anxious, yet we go forward to tell the story with good hope. For opposed (as the spirit of the age may appear) to the acceptance of the gospel, there is, nevertheless, in man (who was made in the image of God) the faculty of receiving spiritual truth and the power of being moved to gratitude by the love of God. This faculty in man, we believe, will respond—faintly perhaps—when spoken to about the truth as it is in Christ and the everlasting love of the Father.

We have not yet mentioned that which is the cause of the *greatest* solicitude on our part. It is not the indiffer-

ence with which the message we deliver may be received, or the reluctant obedience which may be given it, that is the source of our greatest anxiety. What we dread most is lest we should not in all our manner of life show that the truth we preach is a power within our own souls. To preach truth and duty successfully, it will be necessary that we be loyal to the truth, and faithful to duty. It will not do for us in this age to rely for success on any estimation which may be placed on the office we hold, or upon any reverence which may be given to the truth we teach. Let us be thankful that the age when such might be the case is gone by. We must remember that if we regard the office we hold and the truth we teach as sacred, just so much more manly and noble must be our lives. We are conscious that behind every sermon there must be the man. However, eloquent the sermon may be, it will never be half so effective as an eloquent life; however, intelligible the sermon may be, it will never be half as intelligible as an unassuming godly life; however conclusive the topic may be that is used in the pulpit, it will never be half so conclusive in its effect as a manly life. We must be manly, not merely on special occasions when we appear before the public eye; not merely when there is a chance for a display, or an opportunity to secure the applause of many; but also in private and in the performances of those little every day duties which attract no particular attention and the performance of which reward us with no special praise. The true religious character which gives weight to every sermon is not the product of the great and extraordinary experiences of life. It is the product rather of the daily acts of kindness and charity; of sympathy and forgiveness; of the sacrifices for others and the struggles against temptations. It is the character which is formed in this way that will be judged and tested. It will be tested in much the same way in which a celebrated Prussian Musical Composer tested all his compositions before publishing them. It is said that he used to play them on an old harpsichord that there might be nothing in the instrument to hide the faults or exaggerate the beauties of the composition and that thus its true character would be brought out. So shall we be tested, not merely on those occasions when we appear more especially before the eye of the public, or upon grave and important occasions, but also in private, in our ordinary avocations and in our usual relations with those around us. The life which sounds well when played upon the monotonous round of every day duties and that preserves a sweet harmony in all its parts while honestly performing every little duty for the sake of duty will win the praise and approbation of greater and nobler multitudes than were ever moved by the brilliant compositions of Beethoven. Ladies and gentlemen, it is the desire and earnest prayer of every member of the class that leaves Divinity Hall this spring that there may be no unpleasant discord found in his life when tested in this way. Above all things we desire that

there may be a pleasant harmony between the truth we preach and the life we live.

However, congenial it may be for me to tell you what our prevailing fears and hopes are as we leave college, yet I must be careful not to weary you in doing so. We must, therefore, say farewell to you all.

In saying farewell to you—our beloved professors—we thank you most sincerely for the kindness and forbearance, for the interest and sympathy which you have always manifested toward us since we first entered your classes. We wish to express our complete satisfaction with the way in which you have endeavored to train us for our work. We feel that your chief desire was not to give us facts and dogmas merely, but to train us to trace for ourselves the principles underlying them. You have also tried to bring out our personalities and the result is that our class is made up of eight individualities. We thank God that we have been directed to receive instruction from you, and as we leave we pray God that we may prove ourselves workmen of whom you need not be ashamed.

Citizens of Kingston,—We say farewell to you, and in doing so, permit us to thank you very heartily for the genial manner in which you have received us in your homes, while we were absent from our own; for the warm sympathy and willing assistance which you have always given us in all our missionary efforts, and especially for the deep interest you take in the prosperity of our Alma Mater.

Fellow Students,—It seems unnatural to say anything to you in the way of a formal farewell. We know one another so well, and we enter so thoroughly into one another's sympathies, that it is altogether unnecessary.

To you all we say farewell.

#### THE MEDICALS' FAREWELL.

The graduating class in Medicine was represented by Mr. M. James, of Centreville, who said:

*Mr. Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*

To-day it is with a good deal of reluctance that I, in behalf of the graduating class of the Royal College, perform the duty of Valedictorian for the class of '87 in the presence of such an audience as this, knowing as I do that I am unable to address you in Academical language as is expected on such an occasion. This assembly is composed mostly of University graduates, under-graduates and their friends, all cultured people; and amongst the graduates of Queen's are to be found men who stand high in the literary and scientific world, who occupy the first positions in the country, who fill the foremost ranks of the learned professions, who are first amongst the statesmen of our country, men whose names have been enrolled in the capital.

If, therefore, you find this wanting in the polish of classical English which a better education, a University training in the Arts department, or a more familiar knowledge of literature and the classics would enable me

to give, I crave your indulgence on this occasion, in this unenvied position for any discrepancies between what this is and what it should be in my efforts at addressing you.

I do not purpose to dwell upon the nobleness of the medical profession, the enlarged views of life, the spirit of benevolence, kindness and self-sacrifice that it develops within a young man. These ideas are brought forward in the college lectures, in the majority of orations and addresses delivered before various associations, and at medical gatherings, until it is said, that at the time of graduating the medical student believes he is a superior being, possessed of a higher intelligence, and endowed with more virtues than other men.

We know that many things have been said unjustly of them, and many undeserving appellations heaped upon them such as midnight marauders, ghouls, bone pickers, body snatchers, resurrectionists, disturbers of peaceful slumbers, etc., etc.

It is, however, sufficient to say there is no doubt that theoretically (perhaps) the human intellect is ennobled by the professional discipline obtained in the study of medicine, yet as the ideal wife and the real wife sometimes differ, so the ideal physician and the real physician occasionally differ.

I purpose to give a history of our treatment here during the past four years, to observe the excellence of the institutions with which we have been connected, and if in them there are defects to notice them after a friendly manner.

The class of '87 is large and well equipped, which is an indicator of the advancement our college is making in increasing the number of its students and its efficiency in imparting to them a thorough medical education; that of '86 was larger in numbers, but had not so many of that class taken a short course—a thing not to be commended—this would have been the largest graduating class in medicine in the history of Queen's. While speaking of short course men, I may say it is desirable that all students, except graduates in Arts, should take the regular four years course. At present the tendency appears to lengthen it. Toronto requires four sessions, McGill four winter sessions and two summer sessions, the Ontario Council four sessions from the time of matriculating, and knowing that students in this country graduate after three years study, and after spending a few months in Edinburgh, were on their return allowed to register as practitioners in Ontario, it has refused to accept any old country graduates unless they comply with its regulations.

I am sure the friends of Queen's will feel proud at seeing such large graduating classes this year; nor will they rejoice more than we. More especially will they be pleased at seeing the large number about to enter in the healing art, and evidently they feel like the successful party after a hard fought election that the *country is safe*.

To the graduates themselves this is a time for rejoicing. They are about to receive the highest honor their Alma Mater can bestow upon them. She sends them forth armed with knowledge and self-reliance, prepared to prevent, to meet and to combat disease in its various forms. Our college cares are over, our fees are paid and the most dreaded of all passed—the examinations, the honesty of which the University is assured of from having had an antiseptic in the gallery. If the student's hand unconsciously found its way into his pocket, beneath his cuff, or under his vest, John was ever ready to see that no microbes returned attached to his fingers that would in any way contaminate the examinations. While all this is pleasing to the class of '87, we cannot leave the college and Limestone City without a feeling of sorrow at having to part with many kind friends. We have formed attachments in Kingston that are not easily broken, attachments toward our professors who have been most kind, the citizens, the young ladies, and our fellow students. As students we have spent four years together partaking alike of the ups and downs of college life. We have lived together like the Acadian farmers "with neither locks to our doors nor bars to our windows, but our dwellings are open as day and the hearts of their owners." Hence it is that our feelings on this occasion are far more easily imagined than described. We leave our college in a better condition than we found it, with plenty of stuff left that good doctors are made of. Our Faculty during the past year has spared no expense to equip it, until now it affords as good, if not superior facilities, to any other medical school in Canada. We have a large well-furnished laboratory for experiments in Practical Chemistry, where the student enveloped in all kinds of smokes, vapors, surrounded by acids and alkalies, metals and minerals, pots and crucibles, can break up or build up difficult combinations and determine with mathematical precision the composition of every secretion of the body and of every organization should his inclinations or tastes lead him to do so. The college wants a handsome library, with class rooms, "den," and other apartments in conformity. While a great deal yet remains to be done to put our hospital on a level with the best in Ontario, much has been done to increase its usefulness during the past year. The appointment of a resident physician, slight improvements in the house surgeon's room and dis-pensary, the appointment of Professors of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, the system of training nurses with the other facilities are appreciated by the students of the Royal and for which they return their thanks. To the trained nurses is due a great deal of the success of the hospital. Many sick students have been treated there and speedily recovered, likewise many well students who are not yet convalescent. Many of those fortunate enough to be sick who came under their attentive care would no doubt exclaim *una voce* as Marmion on Flodden Field,

"O woman! in our hours of ease  
 Uncertain coy and hard to please,  
 When pain and anguish wring the brow  
 A ministering angel thou."

But the sky must be completed, we have seen it in its sunny brightness, the clouds have been hidden beneath the horizon, I will, therefore, endeavor to stir them up and to give it a more natural appearance. In doing this I will confine myself to the observance of a few defects in the preliminary education of medical students and a few in the Kingston General Hospital. The Medical Council of Ontario puts the literary education of medical students on a level with that of third class teachers. The medical matriculation of Queen's, especially in the English branches, is little higher than that set for entrance to High Schools, no knowledge of History, Chemistry, Botany, or Geography being required. The student enters at once upon several sciences, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Therapeutics, Botany and Pharmacy, all these, the facts, the language and the laws of which are to be mastered in about twelve months. The medical course is, therefore, overburdened with many sciences, because not being required for matriculation they may not be learned elsewhere, not learned as part of general education. Chemistry is an essential help to medicine. It is equally essential to the engineer, the manufacturer, the agriculturalist and to the cultivated man in every station of life. It ought to be a part of the general training of all men, and should be learned before the special occupation of life is begun. The same may be said of Botany, History and Geography. All educationists hold that a knowledge of the history of one's own country is the most requisite element in a liberal education. Within a short space of time the several sciences in the medical course have grown, each has its separate band of cultivators with reports of their labors. Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Histology have grown and large demands on the students time are made. By learning such subjects as Chemistry and Botany before entering college, with such knowledge the student would enter on his course knowing much that is necessary with skill in observation and some practice in inductive reasoning. Prof. Quain says, "It is in my judgment an anachronism and an evil that Physics, Chemistry and Botany should now form part of our professional course of instruction. The needful knowledge of these sciences ought to have been acquired before the entrance to the school of medicine, before the professional course begins in which case the practical application of these sciences would find their proper place." If the matriculation were raised to third year in Arts, or its equivalent, or to first class teacher's certificates, the burden of the medical course would be lightened, there would be less fear of the profession being over crowded, the student would enter on his work much better prepared for immediate progress and more time could be spent at practical work.

A great deal of the future welfare of our school must

depend on the facilities afforded by our hospital for practical work, which have no doubt lately been increased; and with Dr. Dupuis as Professor of Clinical Surgery and Dr. Irwin as Professor of Clinical Medicine its usefulness will still further be increased. It is true some of the students do not avail themselves of such advantages as it affords, others avail themselves of all its facilities, but all disapprove of its poor supply of medicines, the lack of surgical instruments and appliances, and the poor quality of those it possesses, the uncleanness of some of the rooms in the basement, the untidy and apparently unclean hospital dress of the patients, the lack of a waiting room for students, and the ill furnished apartments of the house surgeon, where many an article of furniture has "contrived a double debt to pay, a chest at night and a seat for Gallagher by day." At the same time the resident officials complain of improper food.

Many students who entered with the class of '87, many who entered since have gone to other and larger cities with better hospital facilities to pursue their medical studies. This year when a large medical school is likely to be established in Toronto, when members in the Ontario House assert that students cannot receive a thorough medical training in Kingston or London on account of their poorly equipped hospitals, it behooves the friends of the Royal and those interested in the hospital to make an extra effort to place it on a better footing. Considering that it is almost a part of our college, I may be pardoned for making a suggestion. Our esteemed Principal, Dr. Grant, appeals to the friends and graduates of Queen's when she is in need. McGill appeals to her graduates, and in both cases their efforts are crowned with success. Sancho Panza says, "What's good for the Knight is good for the Squire," and if this scheme is conducive to advancement in one case why should it not in another. I would, therefore, humbly suggest that some of our wealthy citizens follow the course of Sir Donald Smith and Sir Geo. Stephen, of Montreal, and celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by donating a few thousand to the hospital. Let the Governors advertise the erection of a new wing, a supply of surgical instruments and appliances, and other necessary improvements, make known the wants of the hospital to the medical profession and appeal to them for aid. It is a well known fact that on more than one occasion in operations connected with the hospital the operator has here to bring his own instruments, provide his own medicines to treat cases, and even such a simple thing as a drainage tube, costing in the neighborhood of five cents per foot, without which the success of any operation is not guaranteed, has been wanting from week to week and from month to month with no means of obtaining it except through the indulgence of our professors, or the thoughtfulness of the medical student. This may seem a small matter to many who are unacquainted with details of this kind, but when I tell you more than one life has hung on a weaker straw than this you will readily perceive that a thorough

change must be inaugurated to at least start the hospital on a course towards its completion as a successful institution. If it had even one good knife, one whole pair of scissors, one probe, one unruined needle, one pair of scales that might be doctored so as to balance, there might be some room for saying that we as medical students speak unjustly. Two months ago there was not an instrument with which a conscientious careful surgeon would be willing to risk an operation on even an hospital patient. Of course we all expect great things of the newly appointed resident physician, but have you as citizens, as people who have the interest of the institution at heart placed the means and the power at his disposal whereby he can attempt a proper and much needed change? I will not speak of the sanitary arrangements, they are being remedied. Give the patients a cloak or a gown common to all and render them more presentable, it is cheap and easily accomplished. Provide sufficient room for the pantry and post mortem room do not adjoin, and above all make arrangements for students as in other hospitals, where a student who is attending a case may sit comfortably in a chair, instead of lying on the soft wooden floor, in the house surgeon's room for two or three consecutive nights with a block of wood for a pillow, his overcoat for a blanket and the growling of the weary house surgeon, whose slumbers were disturbed, for a lullaby.

In conclusion, I thank the people of Kingston in behalf of the class of '87 for their kindness and sociality, the professors for their painstaking endeavors in our behalf; and I am sure every graduate in medicine of '87 will carry away many pleasant memories of his four years' stay as a student in the good old Limestone City.

LADIES' MEDICAL.

Miss Funnell representing the Ladies' Medical College also gave a Valedictory.

*Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen,—*

Having been requested to say a few farewell words at this the close of the fourth session of our young college, I have accepted the trust with mingled feelings of pleasure and trepidation. For the first time in its brief history can the merit, or dismerit of its work be rightly adjudged. A full college course being completed, the time has arrived when either failure or success may be written above its portal. When the auguries of its enemies have been fulfilled, or when its friends—noble-hearted men and earnest-hearted women—can proudly say, "She hath done what she could and worthily. Whatever is needed to strengthen, beautify, and render durable this youngest institution of our city, we pledge ourselves to bring to pass."

All honor to those who have stood by us in the hour of trial, and we trust that no graduate of the Kingston Women's Medical College will prove unworthy of the avors here received. And yet there are those, and they in high places, professionally, who still endeavor to bring

the efforts put forth for the mental development of our women into most unkindly ridicule. For instance, let me quote from an address delivered in September last by the President of the British Medical Association, who having selected as a subject of current and popular interest, "The Higher Education of Woman," defines it to be "an education which aims at raising woman (as it imagines) to the masculine level, by fitting her for the exercise of brain power in competition with man," and enters into discussion as to the advisability of allowing such ways and walks of life to be opened to the gentler sex. Pathetically he recalls the days of yore, "When man went forth to his labor until the evening, while woman waited at home to welcome him back again, and lent her ear to his tale of doing or suffering, rewarding him with her gentle sympathy and loving appreciation. But, "he continues, if we are to change all that, then those who enter into conflict where cuffs are going—man or woman—must be content to be cuffed and cuff back again, and the age of chivalry and chivalrous courtesy, so far as woman is concerned, with all which that courtesy did to make life noble and beautiful must indeed be held to have passed away." Can this be true? In this our day, when our brothers from every rank and station of life are filling our nobly equipped colleges, eager to gain a share of the soul elevating knowledge that in the coming years may grow to great and good results, not only in their own lives, but in the world's history. Can it be, I say, that because our hands stretch forth to pluck some fruit Elysian, that stronger hands shall thrust them down, and wills of iron and heavy strokes be interposed between us and the fair tree, that surely might afford some tithe of good and not all of evil? Rather shall they not welcome to their lofty halls of learning and gladly share their well-earned laurels with, and proudly stand on mental heights beside the girls, and whose homes shall be rendered none the less beloved and more cared for, because the walks of life have become more widened, and even woman's aspirations have risen to a higher plane, than in the day's of chivalry gone by, when warrior brave and waiting lady-love had no ideal beyond that of the old-time Poets:

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed,  
And I loved her that she did pity them."

Would it not be as well to say?  
She loved me for the honors I had won,  
And I loved her—that she too had her share.

But even in this olden time did education render Lady Jane Grey other than the sweet, gentle, young wife of whom we love to read and whose tragic fate we mourn? Although it is said that in classic love she proved a rival to the Royal Edward.

Then, too, we girls of modern times and humbler walks of life, when chance or choice turns us aside from joys domestic, cannot like good Queen Bess exclaim: "My kingdom quite sufficeth me!" Statistics teach us that not all our maidens can ever hope to reach the height of

womanly ambition, that half at least must fight life's battle and bear its burdens with no strong human arm to lean upon. Shall they not then be fully equipped for the warfare, and be taught to bear their burdens lightly, by having in view some noble object, that "still attaining, still pursuing" they may not like Will Carleton's Ancient Virgin grow bitter with the strife and spend their aimless lives in sowing discord beside otherwise happy firesides. Besides there are such grand possibilities, we doubt not that there are Florence Nightingale hearts to-day to prompt skilled hands to noble service should the need arise. Indeed our sister graduates toiling for the Master's sake in foreign lands bear witness to this fact, and although we may not all receive a call to foreign work, as some seem to consider desirable, the growing fame of a Cushier and a Jacobini, each in her special line of practice proves the necessity of women physicians in our own land and the appreciation here accorded them. We are glad for this, and rejoice to feel that in all nations of earth, heathen and civilized, abroad and at home, there awaits us a worthy life-work, if but our hands are willing and our hearts are stout and brave. True there are grave and delicate questions still to be considered. I mix a soothing draught to cool lips parched with fever, and drive the crimson flush from a suffering sister's cheek. But ah! 'twere wrong for hands of mine to mix like draught for brother sufferer. It may be! but what if occasion arise when even sweet charity's sake would forbid us taking a stand like this? Then were it not better that each for herself should determine the proper course in the various emergencies incident to a professional career? Again, if we as students of a Woman's College were thus pledged, would not the majority of people, outside of Kingston, reasonably imagine ours to be but half a course? But let us leave the future and future responsibilities and say with one of old "What time I am afraid I will trust in Thee."

To-morrow our new life begins. To-day let us gather up golden memories of the busy, though care-free college time, gone never to return. Though ours has been no child's play, earnest endeavor alone has not brought to us our reward. To our Professors we feel in our hearts all honor is due. They have generously opened up to us their stores of knowledge and patiently guided our inexperienced footsteps through the intricate maze of science. Twice have their ranks been broken—when State-preferment was given to our honored Dean, and a Royal chair accepted by Dr. Garrett. In both cases we were filled with regret and dismay, but all things have worked together for good. Dr. Alice McGillivray, one of our own graduates, has most ably and acceptably filled the position left vacant by Dr. Lavell, and surely Providence in our hour of need returned Dr. Anglin to his native city and inclined him to give us the benefit of his two years experience in the hospitals of the Old World. In parting with our Professors, one and all, we feel as though we were bidding farewell to friends indeed.

With sorrow we learned that we could not have beside us on convocation day our fellow-graduate, Miss Blaylock, whom to know is to love.

"We meet and part—the world is wide,  
"We journey onward side by side,  
"A little while, and then again  
"Our paths diverge."

Among our class-mates last autumn was numbered one whose thrilling voice of song brought cheer and whose devoted life taught us the beauty of self-sacrifice. Our Christmas-tide rejoicing was changed to mourning when we learned that sudden illness would prevent Miss Ebert's from resuming work during the session. By those whom we have known and cared for, who will return next year, we hope to be remembered even as we shall lovingly remember them.

Of our brother-students, we would say, that the gentlemanly consideration with which we have ever been treated by them, both in regular University class-work and when we have met at occasional lectures in medicine, will long be classed among our pleasantest recollections.

To our friends in Kingston, and to Dr. Jennie K. Trout, of Toronto, who so heroically espoused a not then popular cause, because they deemed it just, we owe a debt of gratitude we never can repay. What our unrivalled Principal has accomplished in the past we know.

Well will it be for the youth of Canada if he be enabled to see fulfilled every aspiration of his great unselfish soul, for,

"When e'er a noble deed is wrought,  
"When e'er is spoken a noble thought,  
"Our hearts in glad surprise  
"To higher levels rise.  
"The tidal wave o' deeper souls  
"Into our inmost being rolls  
"And lifts us unawares  
"Out of all meaner cares!"

After the reading of the valedictories Judge McDonald in the absence of the Chairman of the Trustee Board, was called upon to perform a pleasant duty. He advanced to Rev. Dr. Williamson, and, amid immense cheering and hurraing, escorted him to the south corner of the building, and then addressed him as follows: "The ex-students of Queen's University, who have in by-gone years had the privilege of being members of your classes in the College, present the accompanying portrait of yourself as a slight token of their love and esteem, and earnestly trust that those who shall hereafter see it in its place, in the University Convocation Hall, may take thought of your life and work, and may therefore receive an inspiration for good. To give full expression to the kindly respectful sentiments entertained for you by the sons of Queen's, scattered at large upon this globe, would necessitate the use of language stronger than may well be used in such an address as this. Let it suffice to say that such expressions would not be the mere voice of the lips but would, indeed, be the honest outcome of the heart. That

your useful and valiant life may, under the divine blessing, long be spared, and that all your days may be days of blessing and happiness, is the earnest prayer of those who now address you." The judge said these words were the honest expression from the hearts of his old graduates. Any failure on their part was not the fault of Dr. Williamson. The sentiment was greeted with great applause.

Dr. Williamson expressed his hearty thanks for the honor done him. He could not adequately express his feelings. It was not usually thought pleasant to be hung in effigy (laughter), but on this occasion he could not sufficiently thank his kind and generous friends for what they had done. He added that he never thought he was so good-looking (cheers), and certainly he never had any merit such as that which his too partial friends appeared to consider he possessed. He had always endeavored to do his duty, along with his able and faithful colleagues, some of whom had gone, and some of whom were about him. The portraits looking down upon them, many of whom they represented having gone to rest, reminded them of the watchful care they exercised in connection with the College. They had never despaired of success in the infancy and early struggles of the College, but they hardly anticipated that it would have advanced to its present position, thanks to the rare energy of the Principal. (Cheers.) He was proud to have seen as much, and he trusted that long after he had gone prosperity would continue to smile upon the College as long as the enduring years shall last. (Cheers.) The portrait was then handed over by him to the College authorities. Principal Grant made a brief address, and the ceremonies concluded with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

**POSITION OF QUEEN'S.**

The afternoon of the 26th, Principal Grant, after Dr. Williamson had been presented with his portrait, delivered the following interesting address :

	No. of Students in Arts Faculty.	No. in Professional Faculties.	Total Number of Students.	Revenue from all Sources.	Interest-Bearing Capital.
1867-68	28	79	107	\$12,686	\$ 34,547
1868-69	25	68	93	7,783	48,988
1869-70	36	56	92	8,537	76,978
1870-71	25	42	57	10,975	92,390
1871-72	39	35	74	13,010	105,824
1872-73	41	33	77	12,972	112,659
1873-74	51	47	98	13,632	114,815
1874-75	50	59	118	14,614	118,207
1875-76	59	65	124	15,033	117,388
1876-77	74	66	140	16,274	113,620
1877-78	94	78	172	15,263	111,350
1878-79	92	78	170	17,247	153,440
1879-80	106	88	194	19,375	152,147
1880-81	122	80	202	16,562	154,655
1881-82	134	87	221	10,904	175,178
1882-83	143	110	253	22,586	185,692
1883-84	146	133	279	29,859	205,282
1884-85	151	169	320	29,521	211,156
1885-86	161	195	356	29,387	214,294
1886-87	191	182	373	30,303	222,094

There is so much work to be done at to-morrow's convocation that we are obliged to make this "speech day," and accordingly it is my duty now to present to you the customary review of the year. At this important crisis in the history of the University, you will bear with me if I begin by giving a bird's-eye view of the progress of Queen's for the past twenty years, in the foregoing table :

This table is significant. Ten years after the withdrawal of the provincial grant, the revenue, it will be seen, was little more than it had been in 1867-8. But the small interest-bearing capital had been more than trebled, and universal confidence had taken the place of despair in the hearts of some, and the doubts that were everywhere expressed, except when McKerras and a few like him were present. We are sometimes told that one man is as good as another. I have not found it so. One man is pure gold and another all but impure dross. Given the hero in an institution, a community, a country, then

"One blast upon his bugle horn  
Is worth a thousand men."

In 1877 the future of Queens was assured, although its revenue was small and its buildings mean and utterly inadequate to actual necessities. I shall never forget the enthusiasm with which I was greeted on my arrival at the close of that year, the warm greetings from east and west, the hopes that brightened every face, and the pledges of support that the sons of Queen's, in particular, pledged in behalf of their beloved Alma Mater. Look at the second half of the table and consider what has been done in the last ten years. The figures do not tell one half of the story. To understand it aright, one should see our beautiful campus, large enough now for all the buildings that will be needed in the next thousand years, should share in the life of the University, note how its work is differentiating year by year, feel the pulse of the students, talk with the honor men, appreciate the aims and the devotion of the professors, and inquire how it is possible to effect so much with means so scanty. The expansion has taken place, notwithstanding heavy expenditures for new buildings—the best of their kind in Canada—a reduction in the grant from the Temporalities Fund, and the withdrawal of the large grant so long given by the Colonial Committee of the church of Scotland. I did not regret the withdrawal of that grant any more than I would have regretted the loss of the Provincial grant had I been here at the time.

The principle on which the Provincial grant had been given was utterly vicious, and continued dependence on a church in the mother country was out of the question. Canada is quite able to do her own ecclesiastical and educational work, and the sooner we understand that dependence of any kind is loss and not gain, the better for us as a people. We stand now, not only on our native rock, but in our own boots, and we never were in such a position for doing the country the service it most needs, and without which it would be classed with Siberia and

Patagonia. I believe that Canada is just beginning to awake, and that the next decade will behold a quickening of life and a wealth of intellectual and spiritual production so memorable that our birthday shall afterwards be counted from it rather than from the year of political confederation.

We have been told of a crisis in the history of the University. How can there be a crisis when the table I have submitted shows steady progress, and proves that the roots of Queen's must be living and multiplying? What is meant is that the discussion of the University question, with which we have been harrassed for four or five years, is over, and that the time has come to prove whether we can hold the position we took up and can fill the gap that has been made by the removal westwards of the two Universities that, when I came to Kingston, were between us and Toronto. Queen's will hereafter be the only intellectual lighthouse in the three hundred and thirty miles that extend between Montreal and Toronto. The great Ottawa valley finds here its outlet to what Champlain called the "mer douce" of Ontario. We are the natural centre of a country larger than many a kingdom, inhabited by a population which, just because it is intelligent yet possessed of little accumulated wealth, furnishes the right kind of students, and which is beginning to feel that it needs the best possible education more than a wealthy city does.

Is it any wonder that when we were officially asked in 1885 to suspend our charter and become absorbed in Toronto University, one of our trustees characterized the proposal as "an invitation to us to spend a quarter of a million of dollars, given for other purposes, in performing the happy despatch," and suggested that if we wished to die we had better die at home. Not only did Eastern Ontario protest against being robbed, but when our graduates and old benefactors everywhere were consulted everywhere not one vote in favor of absorption came from Toronto and the west or from the maritime provinces, parts of Canada that send us students every year in increasing numbers. I do not intend to discuss the University Confederation bill. If Victoria or Toronto University get any good from it, we shall rejoice. Our protest against it is that, so far, it is one-sided and inconsistent, and therefore unjust. But if it benefits any University, it is so far good. Whether it will do so or not is, however, quite another question.

To split up a University or College into two distinct institutions may create heart-burnings and multiply red tape and useless expenditures, but can add nothing to the efficiency of the staff. To create a senate large enough to make a respectable debating society is not the way to ensure headway. To insist at much length that the Provincial University must have a revenue equal to that of institutions with capital ten times as great, also that Upper Canada College must be preserved in full efficiency, and to accomplish both objects in the sight of a delighted legislature by the simple transfer of \$20,000 a year from

the College to the University is a feat that deserves recognition. It reminds us of Caleb Balderstone's lengthy and sonorous ringing of the dinner-gong as preface to a reflection of "one salted herring or the like." In both cases, too, we are assured that "they are not just common herring neither." But the business does not concern us, further than that we have a right to expect from the Provincial Government a consistent and comprehensive University policy. No University man or organ of independent public opinion, so far as known to me, thinks they have given us that. They have not answered yet the request of Eastern Ontario for a School of Practical Science in Kingston, which has been pressed on its own merits and on the ground of the advantages offered by Queen's University to staff and students. But the legislative gate is narrow, and it may not be possible to drive two measures through it at the same time. Now that the University bill is out of the way, we have a right to expect that some attention will be given to this matter.

We, however, cannot afford to delay. Therefore the University Council, after full consideration, has come to the conclusion that a quarter of a million dollars must be raised to endow chairs, lectureships and tutorships, to build an additional Science Hall, and to meet loss of income owing to the lapse of our five years' list of subscription and the steadily declining rate of interest.

It is also proposed: (1) That this endowment should be known as the Jubilee Fund, and be a commemoration both of the jubilee of the Queen and of the University, inasmuch as the movement to establish Queen's commenced in 1837, though the first money was not collected for it till 1839; (2) That it should consist of 500 shares of \$500 each, and that a subscriber should be responsible for the share or shares taken by him, not sooner than December, 1888, but not at all unless the whole 500 are taken; and that from that time he should be responsible for the interest until he pays the capital. Thus, the subscriber for a share would have to pay \$30 of interest on or before 1st December, 1888, unless he had paid his \$500, and so on from year to year—interest being paid on the amount of capital unpaid; (3) That a certain number of the shares should be divided into fifths, each representing stock in the Jubilee Fund and the University to the amount of \$100, or \$6 a year; (4) That a number of persons or a congregation may become responsible for a share or shares; (5) That contributors to the Jubilee Fund should be *ex officio* members of the Queen's University Endowment Association, and that the same educational privileges be connected with their subscriptions as the by-law of 1869 and 1878 on the subject secured; (6) That the name of a benefactor who becomes responsible for any one of the objects specified above should be connected with it in perpetuity, and that the names of all who subscribe to the Jubilee Fund should be inscribed on a shield of appropriate design set in the wall of Convocation Hall.

These proposals will be submitted to the Board of



Trustees to-night, and arrangements have been made for a general conference, to be held to-morrow at 11 a.m., in Convocation Hall, when definite and authoritative action of some kind must be taken.

In the mean time, the people of Kingston, for the purpose of assuring the University authorities that they can be depended on to do their share of the work, have appointed a representative committee to raise from fifty to seventy thousand dollars of the proposed sum. Such spontaneous and hearty action entitles them to grateful acknowledgments. All that is excellent in the community is behind the committee, and success is certain. This and the fact that I am daily in receipt of letters from Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Renfrew and elsewhere, assuring me of a willingness to co-operate in the proposed effort, has filled me with feelings too deep for words. No other educational institution in Canada will be the poorer for this quarter of a million given to Queen's University. The money will not be used to start a new University, the necessity for the existence of which is loudly disputed even in the house of its friends. It will be so much added to the educational resources of the country. It will complete our equipment along all the main lines of study, and will ensure the permanence of the oldest University in Ontario. *Laus Deo!*

The Principal closed with words of greeting to the graduates, of whom a large number from various parts of the country were present, and to the students who filled the gallery.

### THE CONVERSAZIONE.

The pink of fashion!

That's about the way to put it. This commodity floated about Queen's University halls Tuesday night, and elicited a great deal of admiration.

Under the soft gas light and brilliant decorations the maidens, in their pretty gowns, made a captivating sight.

About five hundred persons were present to take part in the conversazione under the auspices of the Alma Mater Society. They began to sweep in about 8:30 o'clock, and for an hour there was a rustle of silks and a shaking out of flounces and furbelows until the bewilderment of beauty fairly encompassed the aristocratic youths in full dress, who wore their hair *a la pompadour*.

And the girls and the boys! Why, there were troops of them, and they sky-larked about to their heart's content. The clinging to stalwart arms was so tenacious, and the soft looks were so entrancing, that we have no fear that Queen's will ever fail for lack of students. They have only to come here—and succumb! And didn't the dowagers and chaperones feel happy! Some of them, we surmise, were a little jealous. But they remembered that they were not as young as they used to be.

When Kingston ladies get up and dust themselves, they can create a furore—particularly among those who

have the bills to meet. For days needlewomen were in lucrative employment, and the combinations of lace and lustrous goods were most unique.

Many were in gowns—students' gowns—and they had charge of the event. They were assiduous in their attentions, and acted the part of hosts in a gallant way. The gentlemen were handsomely arrayed, universally in black. The uniform of the soldier, however, relieved the sombre aspect somewhat. The men who stuffed their hands into white kids soon found relief from them on the first provocation.

Up in the corridor the band of the 14th P. W. O. Rifles poured forth its entrancing music. During the night they offered the following programme: "Within a Mile of Edinboro Town;" "Myrthen;" selection from Derfrieschutz; "Are You There, Moriarty?;" "Chestnut Bells" valse; "Tommy Atkins" polka; "Dalmatian in march"; and a selection from Martha. All were given in an excellent manner.

The programme was divided into three parts, the idea being to let the company listen in sections and retire to the armory for refreshments. The entertainment in Convocation Hall was "pat." Miss Anna Howden sang frequently. Her previous excellent reputation was fully sustained. Her musical culture is very fine. Mr. J. M. Sherlock was in good voice, and won handsful of applause. The quartettes were given by Messrs. Sherlock, Buchanan, Lavell and Cornett. The Telgmann family, in whole and in part, offered instrumental melody of a delightful character. Miss Jessie Meek, as pianist, was very effective. An event of the evening was the appearance of the New Orleans Jubilee Singers, whose singing was decidedly charming. A male quartette sang a college glee in a manner that no college students can ever hope to imitate in their amateur efforts.

There were other features of an entertaining character. Prof. Marshall and Prof. Goodwin gave lecturettes, and crowds visited the art rooms.

The armory was handsomely fitted up, and refreshments served throughout the night. An ice or a cup of coffee satisfied the majority. McLaughlin, as caterer, had a rare display of viands. Several times there was a collision on the stairway when the advancing host from below encountered the retreating host from above. Then came the tug of war, and womanly sighs cleft the air as the crowd surged on.

It was early Wednesday morning when the company deserted the halls. They had thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and each one declared that it was the best conversazione ever held within the college walls.

### THE ENDOWMENT SCHEME.

—WEDNESDAY.—

At a representative meeting, held in Convocation Hall this forenoon, the scheme whereby to raise a quarter of a million for the endowment of Queen's University, was endorsed and \$10,000 added to the bulk sum wanted.

Rev. Dr. Wardrope, of Guelph, occupied the chair and expressed amazement at the growth of the University since he had first attended it, then located in a clap-boarded house on Colborne Street. He filled the chair in the absence of Hon. Mr. Morris, who was kept away by illness, but whose sympathies were with the University. Judge Macdonald read the report of the committee, appointed to revise the Principal's circular. A number of changes were made, the chief one touching the objects for which the money was to be devoted thus: Endowment of the Principalship, \$50,000; endowment of chairs of Physics, Mineralogy, Chemistry and Modern Languages (\$33,000 each) \$100,000; new Science Hall, \$10,000; assistant professorships in English, Philosophy and Biography, (\$13,000 each) \$40,000; tutorships in Mathematics, French, German and Chemistry, (\$2,500 each) \$10,000; endowment for the Theological department, \$50,500. Total, \$260,000. Some slight changes were made as to the mode of perpetuating the names of the donors to the "Jubilee Fund."

The Trustees, by resolution, heartily endorsed the scheme and commended it to all those interested in the University. They were encouraged by the enthusiastic action taken by the citizens of Kingston to raise \$50,000 and the conduct of one citizen who had agreed to build a hall of Science, urgently required, irrespective altogether of the school of Applied Science which, it is hoped, will be established and endowed by the Government. The trustees were confident that the example so generously set by Kingston would ensure the raising of the full amount required.

Rev. J. Barclay, Montreal, vigorously endorsed the proposed scheme and moved a resolution, that the general representative committee of the Queen's Endowment Association take immediate steps to accomplish the object aimed at. He strongly opposed centralization, and claimed that men in all professions and callings were better by not all having been branded with the same stamp. Queen's was in its proper place, was doing an excellent work, was supported by able and loyal men, hence he had no fear of its suffering through lack of funds. Montreal would, he was sure, sustain the action it had taken.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of Toronto, made a stirring address, promising that Queen's would find many friends in Toronto.

Rev. R. Campbell, Montreal; Dr. Preston, M.P.P., Newboro; Judge Fralick, Belleville; J. R. Lavell, Smith's Falls, in turn, promised that the cause of Queen's would be heartily supported; that every endeavour would be made to raise the needed sum to permit Queen's to compete with any other institution in Canada.

Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, of Hamilton, moved, seconded by George Gillies, of Gananoque, that this conference records its thankful and hearty recognition of the generous resolves and energetic action of the citizens of Kingston, and earnestly hope that the good example thus set it will

be followed with equal promptitude and generosity by all others interested in the maintenance of Queen's.

Rev. R. J. Laidlaw was flattering in his remarks touching the loyalty of the citizens of Kingston. Their actions on all occasions had given an impetus to any schemes to help the noble institution. He thought that in no better or more patriotic way could the jubilee of the Queen be celebrated than by raising the requisite endowment.

George Gillies, Rev. J. Cumberland, W. Webster and Judge Macdonald endorsed the scheme, lauded the generosity of the citizens of Kingston, and declared that the time had come for the friends of the University to put their shoulders to the wheel and help the scheme along.

The speakers throughout the meeting were particularly enthusiastic over the way Principal Grant stood by Queen's and the feeling was that support should be given him in raising the necessary amount. He should be backed up in every possible way.

Before concluding Principal Grant read letters from Dr. Chamberlain, M.P.P., who said Kingston would get the School of Science and the money necessary for the endowment of Queen's. Mr. E. W. Rathbun wanted a chat with Dr. Grant before he did anything handsome, and a widow offered her mite. She wanted a share which, if she could not pay at once, she would make provision for in her will. Chancellor Flenning cabled that he would earnestly promote the jubilee endowment.

#### CONVOCATION.

"What a magnificent sight!" remarked a professor of Queen's on Wednesday afternoon as he glanced over the audience in the city hall. The hall was literally packed with ladies, and without a doubt the scene was one to be remembered. Probably never before did such a large representation of Kingston's youth and beauty assemble, and the occasion being an auspicious one, the ladies appeared in their latest spring garments and millinery that was fairly bewildering. Better than all, they wore smiling faces, which, a stranger who claims to be a judge of the fair sex said were calculated not only to bewitch, but to demand the admiration of all the gentlemen present. Lilac and grey ribbon seemed to predominate, and grey suits were numerous. The students were seated in a bunch at one side of the hall, while the three front rows of seats were filled with the graduates. Among those on the platform were: Judge Macdonald, Judge Fralick, Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, Rev. R. J. Laidlaw, Dr. R. Campbell, W. Webster, G. Gillies and a large number of graduates who reside in the city and district. The platform was crowded. When the professors filed upon the stage from the ante-room, the students sang lustily, "See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on," and after the laughter which followed had subsided the Principal took the chair and called upon Rev. K. McLennan to open the proceedings with prayer.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S PRIZE.

Dr. Grant began business at once, and hurried through the programme. He announced that the competition for the Governor-General's prize had been very close, the two candidates, Messrs. H. S. Folger and Jas. Rattray, having obtained the same number of marks until near the end, when the latter got a slight lead. The prize is won by the student who has the most distinguished course of study by marks.

THE PRIZE ESSAYS.

Envelopes were broken open by Dr. Bell, and then he announced that John Gaskin Dunlop had won the Macpherson prize of \$25 for the best essay on "The Influence of Britain on India." (Applause and cries of "Good for Jack!")

Also that W. A. Logie had won the prize of \$10 for Latin prose composition. (More cheers.)

THE MEDALS.

When Mayor Carson presented John Marshall, B.A., with the mayor's medal, and after he had been greeted with "Out with it, Jack," he referred to this being Queen's jubilee year, and said every person in the city wanted the college to remain here. All knew the benefit it was to the people and Kingston, and it remained for them to help the Principal out with his new scheme. He had no doubt that Mr. Marshall would make his mark in the world.

Prof. Dupuis remarked that Mr. Findlay's examination had been almost perfect, and the Principal said he was glad to hear such good testimony in behalf of the winner of the medal presented by a good and tried friend of Queen's—Mr. John Carruthers (Applause). Prof. Goodwin said that Mr. Kilborn's career had been one of the highest industry, and Prof. Fletcher that Mr. Logie would not compromise those who had gone before him.

Dr. Fowler, dean of the Royal, then handed to Dr. Erratt and Dr. J. V. Anglin the gold and silver medals respectively, remarking that the medals were the gift of Dr. Matheson, of Australia, an old graduate of the college.

The medical graduates who received honorary certificates were Drs. Erratt, Gallagher, Dowson, Gillis and McGrath.

The scholarships were then presented to the winners, whose names appear in another column.

CAPPING THE B. AS. AND M. AS.

The graduates in arts were then ordered to stand up, when the *sponsio academica* was administered, after which they were ordered to approach, three at a time, and be capped. When they knelt before the Principal, one at a time, he dropped the pasteboard on their heads, hurried through a Latin sentence, and then Prof. Dupuis lassoed them with hoods as they were about to arise. J. McEwan was some feet from the professor, and the latter threw the hood as dexterously as Buck Taylor would have done; it dropped neatly over the graduate's head,

amid cheers. W. J. Kidd was greeted with "Ba-a-a-a!" and J. M. McLean with "How's the Widow?" The latter did not answer the question. H. L. Wilson was called "Tug," but he didn't seem to care what was said to him. It took a little over twenty minutes to get through this ceremony. The M. As. followed, the form being the same.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

The Principal remarked that Prof. Dyde, of New Brunswick University, was only the third who had obtained the above degree by competition.

THE LADY MEDICALS.

In the absence of Dr. Lavell, Dr. Williamson presented to Miss Funnell the Trout scholarship, and Mr. R. V. Rogers the Macnee scholarship to Miss McConville. The other winner of a scholarship was Miss Embury, who was absent. Mr. Rogers remarked that during the past session there were seventeen students in the college, and that this branch of Queen's was so well established that no fears were entertained for the future. He thought that for some time to come the college would not need to apply for further subscriptions, because it had plenty of money, in which respect it was better off than the mother institution. When the young ladies were retiring they were greeted with "good bye!" and "sweet little ducks."

Dr. Grant remarked that a college that did not want money contradicted the statement that there is nothing new under the sun.

Miss Funnell and Miss Livingston went forward to receive the degree of M.D., and immediately the students sang, "Saw my leg off, short," and remarked that "M.D." was for "My Darling." After them came the graduates of the Royal, presented by Dr. Fowler, who were capped in a hurry, and then it was announced that J. Steele, B.A., and H. R. Grant, B.A., who had won testamurs in theology, had passed all the examinations in their courses. This ended the laureation ceremonies.

CONFERRING HONORARY DEGREES.

Honorary degrees were conferred, Mr. John Fraser, of Australia, and Mr. J. G. Bourinot, of Ottawa, being made Doctors of Law, and Rev. A. Campbell, of Australia, and Rev. R. Campbell, Doctors of Divinity. The two former were presented by Dr. Williamson, and the two latter by Prof. Donald Ross. Principal Grant remarked that he remembered well when Mr. Fraser helped him over the stile in Edinburgh University. (Laughter.)

"I have the honor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor," said Dr. Williamson, "to present to you Mr. John George Bourinot, as worthy to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Bourinot was born in Sydney, Cape Breton, and forms one of that band of distinguished scholars and literary men that the province of Nova Scotia has given to the Dominion. A distinguished student of Trinity College, he has won for himself a still more distinguished position in the world of letters. He is an ever welcome

contributor to the great periodicals of the mother country, and has made Canada widely known through the pages of the *Westminster Review*, *London Quarterly*, *Blackwood* and the *Scottish Reviews*. His great work on 'The Practice and Procedure of Parliament, with a view of the origin and growth of parliamentary institutions in Canada,' entitles him to the rank of the greatest living authority on the subject. Mr. Bourinot is a true Canadian, has faith in the future of Canada, and labors unceasingly to elevate its name and fame."

"I present to you, Mr. John Fraser, of Maitland, New South Wales, for the degree of LL.D. Mr. Fraser is a native of Scotland and a graduate of Edinburgh University, where he was the first of his year in classics. He has had a noteworthy career as a teacher, a student and a philanthropist. His work, 'An Etruscae Celtae,' is a monument of his linguistic attainments and intellectual power. He has devoted much study to the ethnology of the aborigines of Australia, and has received the prize of the Royal Society of New South Wales for the best essay on its native races. In according to Mr. Fraser the degree of Doctor of Laws, the senate wishes to pay honor to a character of singular modesty and worth as well as to high scholarship and literary rank."

#### DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF DIVINITY.

Rev. James Alexander Campbell was for several years the much esteemed minister of a large congregation at Melrose, Scotland, and held a high place in the regard of the Free Church of Scotland, to which he belonged, by reason of his natural talents, his varied culture, his earnestness and his devotion to duty. His removal to Australia in 1859 was expected to be, and has proved, a great gain to the Presbyterian church in that colony. Ever since his arrival in Victoria he has been an indefatigable worker in his Master's service, as a pastor in Geelong, as a member of the church courts, and for upwards of seventeen years as interim professor of systematic theology. Whatever he has undertaken, he has executed with zeal and marked ability. As the brother-in-law of the late Prof. Eason, of Knox College, Toronto, the uncle of one of our own graduates, and a prominent minister in Scotland from 1843 to 1859, he is not unknown even in Canada. But it is in the land of his adoption that he is best known, and there he is thoroughly appreciated. The Senate has received the assurance that the academic distinction now conferred upon him by this university will be especially gratifying to the ministers and members of the Presbyterian church in Victoria, where he has spent the last twenty-eight years of his active, honored and most useful life.

Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., after a brilliant career in this University, graduated with honors both as B.A. and M.A., and since that time he has kept abreast of the advancing scholarship of the age. He has been a frequent contributor to various reviews and magazines. Articles from his pen have appeared in the *Catholic Presbyterian*, and in the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*. In

1870 he gained the prize offered by representatives of the two Presbyterian churches in Canada, for the best essay on the union of the churches. For two sessions, 1880-81 and 1881-82, he successfully discharged the duties of lecturer on ecclesiastical history, and he has written a valuable historical work, which is on the eve of being published. While doing all this he has been performing the arduous duties of a pastor of an important city congregation, and has taken an active part in the public work of the church and in meetings of the various ecclesiastical courts in which he is recognized as an authority on ecclesiastical law.

#### A TOUCHING REPLY.

When Dr. R. Campbell arose the music of that gude auld sang, "The Campbells Are Coming," filled the hall. He replied saying: Learning only a couple of hours ago that it was the wish of my Alma Mater to confer upon me this honor, I can scarcely make adequate acknowledgment of the same, or trust myself to give expression to my feelings on this occasion. To have my name enrolled among the good and noble men who have already been deemed worthy of this degree by Queen's University was an honor to which I had not dared aspire; but as the senate in their kindness thought fit to offer to me this distinction, even though it was quite a surprise to me, I do not feel that I should be at liberty to decline an honor coming to me unsolicited from such a source; and all that the fulness of my heart enables me to say is that this mark of the confidence and good-will of the learned gentlemen composing the Senate overcomes me, and must prompt me to make a further proof of my ministry, and be more earnest and active in promoting the search after truth as well as furthering righteousness among men.

#### ADDRESSING THE GRADUATES.

The Principal then addressed the graduates, saying: The Chancellor, when appointed one of the Canadian commissioners to take part in the Imperial Conference summoned by Her Majesty's government, wrote me expressing his regret that he would be unable, in consequence, to take his place at the meetings of council and convocation this week, and he asked me to convey his regrets specially to you for his absence. We miss him much, but a cablegram with his warmest greetings, received last night, assures us that he is with us in spirit. There has been so much sermonizing, lecturing and speech-making this week, especially in convocation, with the step in advance taken by the Students' Missionary Association, and with the proposed Jubilee Fund of the University, that no one has been appointed to address you this afternoon. You will be content, I am sure, with a sentence or two from myself. Gentlemen, in each of you dwells something sacred, something good enough to give to God and good enough for the service of humanity. Keep it from the encroachments and defilements of the world, the flesh and the devil. Do not give up—even to a party with which you may believe it right to identify yourselves—what was meant for mankind. Keep your-

selves pure. Be loyal to truth. Be men, in a generation somewhat overgiven to a love of publicity, and therefore apt to gush—a generation perhaps more mollusious than manly.

THE CLOSING ADDRESS.

Dr. Grant next spoke to the gentlemen of convocation as follows: I thank you for having come, at this crisis in the history of Queen's, from so many parts of the country to testify your affection and loyalty. Usually we expect audiences more select than numerous when it is understood that money is to be asked. But, though it was well known what would be the chief topic at this convocation, we have had more graduates present from a distance than ever before. This shows that the sons of Queen's can stand fire. We understand our position as a University. We are recognized by the public as the University of Eastern Ontario. We claim that the government that represents the people should acknowledge our position. The various religious denominations in this section of the country recognize us in the most practical way—by extending pecuniary aid and by sending their sons to study here. Presbyterians are eager to give their children a liberal education, and hence we find that nearly half the students in University College have always been Presbyterians. The proportion attending Queen's is not much larger. About half of our students belong to the Methodist, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Congregational, Baptist, Lutheran and United Brethren Churches, and to the Salvation Army. We give the most explicit assurance that Catholic as well as Protestant students, "*Tros Tyriusque*," have had and always shall have their religious belief scrupulously respected at all times. Not only so: we give the assurance, dear to every true parent, that our connection with an ancient historical church enables us to surround the University with religious influences of unspeakable value in moulding character, while at the same time that connection does not impair to the slightest extent our self-government as a University, and our ability in consequence to consider every question from a purely educational, instead of from either a denominational or party point of view. I need say no more. If people do not understand our position, it is because they will not. People who are slaves to words will still think that they have settled the whole question by calling one institution denominational and another provincial. We look to facts, and we know that Queen's is national and catholic. Knowing this, we appeal to Canada.

The entire proceedings were gone through with in an hour and a half. On no former occasion was there such a large audience, and certainly the ladies were never so beautifully dressed.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

The audience which assembled at the Missionary Convention in Convocation Hall Monday night, April 25th, was much larger than was expected, every seat being

filled. Shortly after eight o'clock Mr. J. F. Smith, President of the College M. A., took the chair and after a hymn had been sung and the Rev. Mr. Houston had offered prayer, the Chairman extended a welcome to all present, and then introduced Rev. George McArthur, of Cardinal, a recent graduate, who reviewed the steady progress of the College Missionary Association, notwithstanding the difficulties it had to encounter. He wished their scheme of sending missionaries to foreign lands every success and hoped God would bless it, and to the graduates in Theology he gave the advice that his little girl gave to him:—"Study and mind your preaching." He was followed by Rev. Mr. Laidlaw, of Hamilton, who briefly scanned the missionary work of Christ, and called on all to comply with His command to preach the gospel to every creature. Those who could not preach could obey the order by sending out missionaries. During his address he alluded to his having met the Chairman seven years ago, when he intended to study medicine in McGill. He spoke to him of the ministry and of the advantages that Queen's afforded, and the result was he was one of the foremost in the institution, and was about to go to China as a missionary. He closed by giving him good advice.

The next speaker was Rev. John Hay, of Campbellford, who made a brief but pointed address. He pointed out that at former convocations the thoughts of the students were about themselves, but now that missionary conventions had been begun, the thoughts of those present were about the welfare of others, thus proving that the new departure cultivated unselfishness. He hoped that the outcome of the first convention would be sympathy, purses and prayer.

A. H. Scott, of Owen Sound, followed in eloquent remarks, sympathizing with the missionary movement, and hoping that God would bless Queen's graduates in foreign fields. Judge Macdonald, on being called from the audience, remarked that he was an "old fifty-niner," and that his love for Queen's had not diminished in the least. After pointing out the people's duty in missionary work, he closed with reciting an appropriate poem.

The last speaker was the Rev. H. M. Parsons, of Toronto, who delivered a most able and eloquent address, which held the close attention of his audience for fully an hour. He dwelt principally with the baptismal power of the Holy Ghost, showing that it was necessary to have it before any great good could be accomplished in the mission field. He also explained that the power could be secured for missionaries through prayer by the people, and that any person in this country could be a factor of great results in heathen lands, through prayer, sympathy and giving. He hoped that the College Missionary Association would receive the baptismal power and be a great success in the good work.

During an intermission of half an hour the large audience visited the three rooms in which was a collection of pictures, Japanese curiosities and samples taken from the

Museum. The collection of pictures was very fine indeed, probably the best seen in Kingston. The majority of the pictures were in water colors, and the work of the pupils of the Art School, reflecting great credit upon them. Several pictures contributed by citizens were very attractive. On the whole, the Art Exhibition was a success and very much appreciated. The Missionary Convention was a feature of convocation, and in years to come it will be looked forward to with great interest.

### OUR FOREIGN MISSION.

**D**URING the last two or three years an awakening missionary zeal among the students of our Theological Halls, has been one of the most significant signs of our times. Divinity students as they look forward to the life for which they are preparing themselves are beginning to ask: Is it right for me to spend my life competing with half a dozen ministers of other Christian denominations, or even of my own denomination for the privilege of preaching to a handful of people who already enjoy all the advantages of a Christian community, when two-thirds of the population of the entire globe, in this nineteenth century, have not one ray of light more than if Christ had never come? But when they say to the Church of their choice, "Will you not send us to proclaim the Gospel among the millions in the regions beyond?" The Church answers through its Foreign Mission Committee, "We would like to do so, but all our funds are required to support the men who are now in the field."

As the interest in Foreign Missions increased at Queen's, the students felt that they could not stand idly by waiting for the moving of the waters, but must themselves make an effort to send out at least one of their number to proclaim the Glad Tidings to the heathen. Consequently on Jan. 30th, 1886, Mr. John McLeod, the President of the University Missionary Association, made the following resolution: "That as soon as a member of this Association in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada, offers himself as a missionary to the foreign field, this Association undertakes to support him, and that such support take priority to all aids to Home Mission Work." This motion led to a discussion of the whole question of Home and Foreign Missions, which was prolonged during three or four successive meetings. Many of the members urged very strongly that if the Association undertook the support of a Foreign Missionary it should be, not in the place of Home Mission Work, but in addition to it; that nothing could be more important than the work the Association was already doing in the Home Field, and especially in the North West, which, if properly cared for now, would soon become a wealthy Christian country itself, capable of sending out hundreds of missionaries to foreign lands. It was also pointed out that the only reason for the existence of the Students' Missionary Association was that it called forth increased liberality on the part of students and their

friends, thus directing toward missionary effort money that would not otherwise find its way into the treasury of the Church. Hence, if the Association by undertaking the support of a Foreign Missionary could awaken increased liberality to that extent on the part of students and Alumni, it would be a gain of one missionary to the Church and to the cause of Christ. The result of this discussion was that the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"That this Association recognizing the importance of Home Mission Work, especially in the North West, deem it advisable to continue our endeavours in that department of the church's work.

"That recognizing also the ever growing claims of Foreign Missions upon the Church of Christ, and that each succeeding year a large proportion of our graduates can be spared by the Church at home, and will naturally hear the call of the Master to the foreign field, we feel it necessary to take such measure as will tend to awaken and maintain among us and former members of this Association a deeper interest in Foreign Missions. That to this end we, as an Association, pledge ourselves to support either in part or in full, one of our number who shall offer himself for Foreign Mission Work in connection with the Presbyterian Church in Canada. That in order to estimate our ability, all the students who are members of the Association be asked to contribute annually according to their several ability, and that a circular be sent to former members of this Association, and to graduates and friends of the University who are likely to be interested, asking the amount they would be willing to contribute annually towards the support of said missionary."

In accordance with the above resolution an appeal was made to students and former members of the Association, asking the amount they would be willing to contribute towards the support of such a missionary, should one offer himself; but the response was neither general nor liberal, showing that much greater interest must be awakened ere there could be the smallest chance of success. However, those in the scheme did not lose faith, but during the summer talked about it and worked for it. Individual students who had been appointed by their fellows, attended Mr. Moody's summer school for Bible study at Mount Hermon, and the meeting of the Inter-seminary Missionary Alliance, in Montreal, where they came in contact with men of burning missionary zeal. Moreover during the summer Knox College students entered into a similar scheme, and by the end of October they had raised a sum which was strength to them and a stimulus to us. Hence, when the Theological students returned to College last November many of them were fully alive to the claims and importance of Foreign Missions, and more determined than ever to carry into effect the proposal made last winter. Saturday, the 4th of December, was set apart as a day for the discussion of the Association's Foreign Mission Scheme. Many looked

forward to this day with eagerness and anxiety, feeling that it would be a crisis in the history of the Association, when the sphere of its influence for all coming years would be largely determined.

At 10 o'clock in the morning a large number of the members assembled. After praise, and prayer for guidance, Mr. James F. Smith, the President, opened the discussion by a short address, in which he urged the claims of Christ and perishing humanity upon individual Christians, and then stated that for years he had earnestly desired to go out as a missionary to China, that he had counted well the cost, and now solemnly offered himself to this Association, should they see fit to accept him as their Foreign Missionary.

Gladly and heartily did the boys respond to the offer of their fellow-student. With subdued enthusiasm, and calm business-like manner, the proposal was discussed from every point of view. All agreed that the undertaking was a large one, laying heavy responsibility upon each member of the Association; but all felt, we dare not go back, there can be only one watchword for us now—*Forward!* He who has given that which is greater, will not withhold that which is less. That same God who has given us the man will also furnish us with the means for his support. "Is not the life more than meat and the body than raiment?"

By the unanimous voice of the meeting the following resolution was adopted:—

"Recognizing, (1) The claim of Foreign Missions upon the Church of Christ, by reason of our Lord's command to preach the Gospel to every creature:

(2) The greatness of the need at this present time—hundreds of millions of our fellow-beings without the smallest ray of Gospel light:

(4) The fact that some of our students are longing to serve Christ in the Foreign Field, but are prevented from doing so by lack of funds in the Foreign Mission Treasury of the Church:

"Resolved, that we as an Association undertake to send and support an additional missionary to the Foreign Field.

"That Mr. Jas. F. Smith, who has offered himself to the Lord and to this Association for work in the Foreign Field, be appointed the first Foreign Missionary of Queen's University Missionary Association. That in presenting Mr. Smith to the Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, we as an Association do pledge ourselves to be responsible for his support, and do ask the committee to send Mr. Smith in company with Mr. Goforth from Knox College, to labor in China the field of their choice.

"That we ascertain at once, how much we as students of Queen's University, can give towards this object for the year 1887, and that our subscriptions be paid to the Treasurer as soon as possible, and be placed by him in the Bank to the credit of this Association.

"That having ascertained the amount that can be

raised among the students, we do then appeal to all former members of this Association and to other graduates and friends of the University, asking them to state what they are willing to contribute annually for the support of Mr. Smith in China.

"That all subscribers be asked to remit their subscriptions to the Treasurer of this Association, on or before the first day of April in each year, beginning with the year 1887.

"That we as members of Queen's University Missionary Association will not fail to present the claims of the Association in both its Home and Foreign Work to congregations and mission stations, and in this way do all in our power to increase the revenue of the Association."

Accordingly a committee canvassed the students, and over \$600 was promised. Then the Association appointed a committee of six, three alumni and three students, to frame by-laws and issue a new circular to the alumni. On Jan. 15 the following by-laws were presented and approved by the Association:

(1) That all alumni who subscribe annually toward the support of the Association's Foreign Missionary are thereby constituted members of this Association.

(2) That a committee, consisting of six representatives from the alumni and six from the students, be appointed to take charge of the Association's Foreign Mission Work—this committee to meet at the call of the President—and that four members of this committee, two from the Alumni and two from the students, retire annually.

(3) That this Association hold an Annual Foreign Missionary Meeting in connection with the closing exercises of the college, that the report of the committee for the past year be received at this meeting, and new members of committee for the ensuing year elected.

(4) That some graduate, connected with the college and residing permanently in Kingston, be appointed treasurer of the Foreign Missionary Fund of this Association.

Along with these by-laws a circular was sent to friends and Alumni of the college, appealing to them to give yearly subscriptions for the support of Mr. J. F. Smith as the Association's missionary in China. It was confidently expected that the students would give at least \$300 each succeeding year. Hence the circular urged the Alumni to aid by annual subscriptions to the amount of about \$1,000. It was also stated that about \$2,000 would be required the first year as outfit. Many letters of encouragement have since been received. Some assure us of their intention to co-operate in the good work; others promise definite yearly support to the Association. The sum of \$545 has been paid in by the students, and \$912.80 by friends and Alumni.

Growing out of this increased interest in Foreign Missions, which has been manifesting itself for some years back, came the proposal to hold an annual meeting or convention at the time of Convocation for the purpose of developing and practically applying the interest of *alumni*

in the Foreign Mission work of the Association. This Convention is now, we believe, a settled thing, and Queen's University is now interested in Foreign Mission work in a closer, more living way than ever before. She becomes the centre of a new life, which in a few years, it may be, will go throughout all the world. On Monday evening, April 25th, a large gathering met in Convocation Hall. Short addresses were given by Revs. McArthur, Hay and Scott. Rev. R. Parsons, of Toronto, gave an address, which was very much appreciated, and in which the call to Foreign Missionary work was very clearly given.

On Tuesday the Convention met to give practical direction to the interest which had been aroused. Great earnestness was shown, and all the plans proposed were considered in a spirit of prayerful cautiousness. It was kept clearly in view that any work done by the Association was not to be in the way of interference with, or of trenching upon the work the Church already has on hand. Everything done was to be clear gain to the Church. This was emphasized by the presence and words of several ministers present—by Revds. Dr. Grant, Dr. Wardrobe, Prof. Ross, Laidlaw, McGillivray, Gaudier, Scott, McArthur, Cumberland, Hay, Campbell and McAulay. What was really done will best be gathered from the following motion of Rev. Mr. Scott:—

Believing that God is opening a door to the Missionary Association of this University in the Foreign Field, and desirous of entering the way into which we are called, we do (1) ask Mr. Jas. F. Smith to be our first missionary to the Foreign Field. (2) Engage to become responsible for his support. (3) Instruct Mr. Smith to proceed, at his earliest convenience, to some good hospital for the advantages to be obtained therefrom. (4) Advise him to proceed thereafter upon a course of study leading to the degree of M. D. (5) Instruct Mr. Smith to visit such congregations in the Church as he may be able, with a view to enliven interest in the scheme, and (6) present our resolutions with the name of Mr. Smith to the Foreign Missionary Committee of the Church, with a view to his appointment and designation.

Dr. Grant, Revs. Scott and Givan were appointed a committee lay this matter before the proper church court. In accordance with the above resolutions Mr. Smith is now in New York, but in the course of a few weeks will return and visit such congregations as are willing to be interested in this work.

### THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

[We have published in another column valedictorian Dr. James' attack on this institution. In justice to the hospital we willingly transfer the following from the *Whig* to our columns so that our readers may, after considering both sides of the question, come to a right conclusion.—ED.]

The governors of the General Hospital have been invited

to read the College Valedictory delivered last week on behalf of the medicos by one of the students, and we trust they will also heed the lesson it conveys. It is apparent that the well-meant efforts to favour the Royal College have met with very meagre thanks, and that the time is ripe for seriously considering whether they ought not to be excluded from hospital practice. Apart from the devotion of the four visiting physicians, who must be chosen from the ranks of the Faculty, since it embraces the leading men of the profession here, the Royal College lends no aid and the student attendance is a positive detriment. The question has been repeatedly debated at the board, when the students have been unruly, stolen dead bodies, and otherwise misbehaved themselves, and the only reason why the counsel of the older heads, to cut off the students, has not been followed, has been the desire to help the Royal College. But if the College is to become the traducers of the board, its officers and the institution generally, there will be no longer room for this feeling.

It is very questionable whether it is proper, or even decent, for a retinue of students to attend the physicians to the bedsides of patients, including those in confinement. Hospital care is the highest order of benevolence, but it is weakened by the publicity and annoyance of student rounds and student practice. Would any professor or student of the Royal submit his sister to the indignities of an hospital ward during the session? Yet the board has tolerated the evil out of loyalty to a sister institution, and witness the reward on Tuesday last, for so far it has failed to discover any other. Certainly the exclusion of student visitors will make discipline more perfect, hospital control much easier, and patients more contented.

The house surgeon has been contributed by the College, but it is a prize eagerly sought and the compliment is therefore due to the hospital. Further, with Dr. Hooper as superintendent, filling the post of permanent house surgeon, the junior house surgeon from the College will not be indispensable. In the past this officer has not always been provident of medicines and other supplies we forbear to mention, besides at times encouraging the subversion of discipline because the steward did not suit the easy-going fancies of the students. These annoyances would be avoided by a total separation of College and Hospital.

Some of the complaints of the valedictorian are so false and groundless that his whole attack must be open to the charge of animus. That "the resident official complained of improper food" is untrue; some of the nurses, inspired by one who felt it prudent to retire complained, and an investigation showed as good a bill of fare as any well-to-citizen can afford; that it was a better diet than that of the Toronto General Hospital, a marvel of good management; and that the table supply costs more in Kingston Hospital than in any other in Canada. If it has a "poor supply of medicines," which is not true literally, the visiting physicians (four Royal College professors) are to



blame, for they have had liberty to order what they pleased and the board has paid the accounts. If surgical instruments are not plentiful it is partly because they have been carried away to such an extent that to save the rest their care had to be taken from the student house surgeon and entrusted to the steward. Then visitors who take an interest in hospital management, should drop in and see the ill-furnished apartments of the house surgeon." Their ideas of common comfort, all that a public institution existing on charity calls for, may be enlarged. There certainly is not a waiting room for students, nor is there space for one, for the building is fully occupied for its proper purpose, the care of the sick and housing of its employees. If the basement rooms and patients' attire are so offensive to student eyes it is a matter of pure choice with those eyes whether they penetrate further than the outer walls; and if the students will pay the same fees as their Toronto and Montreal brothers do to the local hospitals there will be no lack of knives, scissors, or scales. A year or so since an attempt was made to increase the practice fees to about two-thirds of the outside standard, but the Royal College at once uttered a piteous complaint, and the paltry fees remain. The board must now see that it made an error in saving on implements to help the very students who now attack it in public without making previous application and remonstrance. This return for the kindness and forbearance of the board, extending over thirty years, must, even in the eyes of Mr. James, appear very shabby. Putting aside the instruction afforded, common gratitude for the lives of students nursed back to health when they sadly needed such kindness, because removed from family care, ought to make them the helpers and not the wholesale libellers of the institution.

The Hospital authorities have greatly improved the institutions, both of their own will and at the suggestion of lady visitors specially appointed to seek ways of improvement. All requisitions for supplies have been filled at a cost beyond the average income; but an old and ill-planned building cannot be made handsome and convenient, nor can a volunteer house-surgeonship conduce to a complete laboratory. There are funds ample for equipment and extension if desired. The chief obstacle now is that the controlling influence on the board has been, while lax and exclusive on the one hand, disheartening to real effort on the other. It has thus become popular to complain of the Hospital, and the student's attack is after all a mere echo, and, like all echoes, more of sound than substance. It is not without hope that the directors, save a few, look for a change of control, and consequent returning popularity.

MEETING OF HOSPITAL GOVERNORS.

The monthly meeting of the board of governors of the Kingston General Hospital was held on the 2nd of May. The subjoined letter from Dr. Fowler, Dean of the Royal College, was ordered to be sent to the press, with a request for publication :

KINGSTON, April 30, 1887.

To the Chairman and Governors of Kingston General Hospital :

GENTLEMEN,—In behalf of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, I beg leave to disclaim any responsibility for the unjustifiable remarks made respecting the hospital by Mr. James at the recent convocation of Queen's University. The authorities of the medical college are not consulted on the appointment of valedictorian, and feel grieved that he should have spoken so offensively about the hospital. From my long connection with the hospital, I can bear testimony to the untiring zeal manifested by the governors in raising it to its present high state of efficiency. I have no hesitation in saying that I have found, on all occasions, the governors ready to furnish any medicines and appliances I considered necessary for the comfort of the patients and for the treatment of their ailments. I trust the governors will look upon that part of Mr. James' address having reference to the hospital as simply arising from thoughtlessness. I have the honor to be, yours faithfully,

FIFE FOWLER,  
President R. C. P. & S.

EXCHANGES.

WHAT OTHERS THINK OF US.

The QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL claims to have had considerable trouble in locating Racine, and perhaps this is not strange, as it is by no means the largest city in the United States; but now that it has found us, we hope that it will come regularly to our address, for no visits are more welcome than those of our friend from across the border.—*College Mercury.*

The last issue of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL does not compare with the January number. The continued article "Home Rule in Ireland and Education," however, shows much historical research, and reflects great credit upon the author.—*King's College Record, Windsor, N.S.*

The QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL comes duly to hand and as usual its literary matter is of a high order. We were pleased to observe that the JOURNAL administers a well deserved rebuke to those students who persist in not wearing their gowns—a practice which we regret to say is by no means unknown at St. John's.—*St. John's College Magazine, Winnipeg.*

Since the change in its editorial staff, the QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL has improved rapidly. The editors desire that the sum of a quarter of million dollars be raised and put into a fund called "the Queen's Jubilee Fund" to commemorate the jubilee year of the Queen, the money to be used in equipping the University. The year will also be the jubilee year of Queen's University.—*University Monthly, Fredericton, N.B.*

## INDEX to VOL. XIV., SESSION 1886-7.

	PAGE.	PAGE.
<b>EDITORIALS:</b>		
Alma Mater Branch of the Q. U. E. S.	44	
Alpha and the Royal	31	
Advice to Footballers	18	
Athletic Association	18	
Arts Summer Session	130	
An Eton for Queen's	142	
Appointments to the B. M. C.	16	
Best Methods of Study	30	
College Etiquette	74	
Church Politics	32	
Chemistry	2	
College Sunday Service	2	
Chancellor Fleming	46	
College Improvements	43	
College Denominational	86	
Conversazione	85	
Crisis in the History of Queen's	155	
Dr. Wallace	102	
Education vs. Cramming	113	
Educational Weekly	128	
Educational Department	15	
Farewell	155	
Graduates Night at the A. M. S.	46	
Grant Allen on Kingston	115	
Good in Miserliness	74	
Hereditary Politics	32	
Imperial Conference	144	
Influence of our School System on Teachers	29	
Journal	2, 15, 10, 141	
Journal and Politics	100	
Journal Joint-stock Company	99	
Kingston's Liberality	156	
Kingston Aldermen	71	
Medical Matric.	3	
Medical Conversazione	4	
Meikle and Gerrior	29	
Missionaries	100	
New Universities	115	
National Policy vs. Skilled Mechanics	71	
Overcrowded Professions	18	
Our Graduates	88	
Our Ottawa Friends	99	
Philosophy Class	1	
Professor Dupuis' Address	31	
Portrait for Convocation Hall	73	
Party Government	101	
Prof. Huxley	116	
Proposed School of Science	46	
Philanthropy	142	
Petty Warfare	86	
Queen's Jubilee	57	
Reply to Graduate	60	
Royal Medical College	2	
Retrospect and Prospect	45	
Some Changes	153	
Summer Editions of the Journal	102	
School of Practical Science	73, 58, 102	
Session '87	7	
Scholarship Loan Fund	43	
Senior Re-Union Speech	44	
Summer Session	127	
Snow-Shoe Club	87	
University Confederation	17, 59, 101	
Voters' List	85	
Week	17	
Wishing for Spring	85	
War at College	83	
Walter Besant's All Sorts and Conditions of Men	128	
Y. M. C. A. Reception	3	
<b>POETRY:</b>		
An Imitation	19	
Fate	103	
Her Glove	19	
If We Only Knew	156	
Jolly Studes	47	
My Dream and Myself	131	
Marching Song	75	
Now	117	
On the Old Ontario Strand	33	
The Photograph of Two Fair Friends	145	
The World Doesn't Look at It So	75	
To One in Heaven	89	
The Falls of Reviere Du Loup	117	
<b>LITERARY:</b>		
Are We on the Right Track	48	
A Fair Conclusion	19	
A Contrast	61	
A Visit to Athens	62	
A School of Science	120	
Carlyle's Prejuices	33	
Characteristics of a True Christian	146	
Faculties of Science and Theology	90	
Government by Party	47	
Gibbon No. 1	75	
German Universities	145	
Home Rule in Ireland and Education	36, 49, 76, 108	
How We Should Regard the University	33	
Inter-Collegiate Missionary Alliance	20	
Influence of Science in Teaching	117	
Justin McCarthy	35	
Notes on the First Part of Goethe's Faust	147	
Optional Studies in College	133	
Philosophy in Undress	104, 119, 132	
The Phenomenal God	84	
Scholarships and Medals	77	
"She"	121	
<b>MISCELLANY:</b>		
Are the Times Degenerating?	123	
Alma Mater	23, 38, 67, 93, 137	
A Campus Scene	28	
Book Reviews	124	
Contents of Vol. XIV	180	
Claims of Kingston	78	
College Improvements	50	
Concursus	12	
Donations to the Library	10	
Divinity Hall	12, 24, 94	
Extract from Minutes of Senate	51, 135	
Ex-Principal Snodgrass	96	
General Hospital	178	
Gaelic Galore	79	
Government Aid	122	
History of the Campus Improvement	90	
Honor to a Graduate	37	
Inter-Collegiate Debate	105	
Interview with the Government	106	
Journalmen of '86	10	
Lively College Boys	64	
Missionary Association	24, 39, 65, 135, 138, 152	
Mr. Wells' Lecture	92	
<b>MEDICAL:</b>		
A Request	124	
Aberrations of the Will Power	110	
A New Departure	53	
Conversazione	66	
Examinations	137	
Hard Study Not Unhealthy	125	
Ladies' Medical	26	
L. M. C. Calendar	82	
Royal Medical College	93	
Subjects	82	
The Royal	25	
The Funny Side of Microbes	40	
Thomson's Disease	81	
Mr. Ross' Reply	90	
Plant Characteristics	63	
Punning Extraordinary	52	
Queen's vs. Dalhousie	80	
Snow Shoe Club	52	
Senior Re-Union	52	
State Aid to Higher Education	150	
Turkish Emigration	52	
The Class of '80	6	
The Class of '90	21	
Writers of Books That We Read	149	
The Failure of the Annual Sports	7	
The Gods in the Gallery	90	
University Confederation	90	
Y. M. C. A. Reception	3	
Y. M. C. A. Notes	12, 90, 109	
<b>CORRESPONDENCE:</b>		
Alma Mater	64	
College Sports	11, 21	
Endowment Association	22	
Educational System of Ontario	54	
Erzroom	153	
Honorary Degrees	11	
Interest in the Journal	134	
Missions	124	
The Journal	11	
The Verdant Freshies	11	
The Increasing Usefulness of the Journal	80	
The Electric Bells	54	
University Confederation	22	
<b>ATHLETICS:</b>		
Association Football	7, 25	
Base Ball	25	
Rugby Foot Ball	5	
College World	13, 27, 41, 69, 96, 138	
Celebrities of '87	56, 70, 82	
De Nobis Nobilibus	14, 28, 42, 56, 70, 84, 97, 112, 126, 139	
Exchanges	11, 68, 81, 97, 125, 134, 154, 179	
Glee Club	26	
Personal	13, 26, 41, 55, 68, 83, 97, 111, 139	
What They are Saying	14, 56, 70, 84, 112	
<b>CLOSING EXERCISES:</b>		
Baccalaureate Sermon	157	
Convocation	172	
Missionary Address	158	
Meeting of University Council	161	
Missionary Convention	175	
Presentation to Dr. Williamson	168	
Position of Queen's	163	
Result of Examinations	158	
The Conversazione	171	
The Endowment Scheme	171	
Valedictories	161	